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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

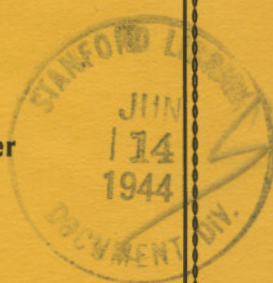
OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1943

W. C. HAMMERLE, State Forester



COLUMBIA, S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



This report is dedicated to the memory  
of  
HORACE L. TILGHMAN,  
under whose leadership the State Commission of Forestry  
developed during the first eight years of its existence.



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## HONOR ROLL OF EMPLOYEES

### NOW SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRY

Name	Service
Beeson, Travis M.	Army
Bishop, Harold F.	Army
Blakeney, Jack C.	Navy
Clarke, John W.	Army
Hardin, W. Lawrence	Army
Harvey, H. W., Jr.	Army Air Corps
Jenkins, Earl C.	Army
Lee, Ralph K.	Army
Nettles, O. W.	Army Air Corps
Plumer, P. R.	Army
Ravenel, T. D., Jr.	Marines
Schaeffer, C. H.	Marines
Shirer, John M.	Navy
Smith, George E.	Army Air Corps
Walker, Randolph A.	Army Air Corps



## PERSONNEL

### The State Commission of Forestry

Dr. O. D. Busbee, Chairman, Springfield, S. C.  
B. S. Meeks, Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.  
W. M. Camp, Marion, S. C.  
Dr. R. F. Poole, Clemson, S. C.  
Harold E. Holder, Pickens, S. C.

### The State Forest Service

W. C. Hammerle, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
W. E. Cooper, Assistant State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
R. M. Campbell, Fire Control Assistant, Columbia, S. C.  
Horace Campbell, State Ranger, Columbia, S. C.  
C. H. Nelson, Administrative Assistant, Columbia, S. C.  
Miss Virginia Salley, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.  
G. N. Bishop, District Forester, Aiken, S. C.  
Ernest Nutting, District Forester, Camden, S. C.  
E. C. Pickens, District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.  
E. B. Price, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.  
J. R. Tiller, District Forester, Florence, S. C.  
Charles Nuite, Director Aiken Forest, Aiken, S. C.  
Randolph Lee, Director Sand Hills State Forest, Patrick, S. C.  
John Laird, Director Poinsett State Forest, Wedgefield, S. C.  
L. M. Staley, Nurseryman, Sumter, S. C.

### The State Park Service

\*T. D. Ravenel, Jr., Acting Director State Parks, Columbia, S. C.  
Ben Boyter, Acting Director State Parks, Columbia, S. C.  
Jessie Davis, Clerk-Stenographer, Columbia, S. C.

---

\*Left for Armed Services prior to June 30, 1943.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To Honorable Olin D. Johnston, Governor, and to the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual reports upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,  
O. D. BUSBEE, Chairman.



# ADMINISTRATION



# ADMINISTRATION

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry operates though two functional divisions. One of these, the Division of Forestry, more commonly referred to as the S. C. State Forest Service, handles all forestry activities pertaining to State and private forest lands and the forest industries of South Carolina. The work of this Division is subdivided into the following major classifications: Forest Fire Control, Forest Management, State and County Forests, and Public Relations. The other, the Division of State Parks (S. C. State Park Service) has the responsibility of administering, operating, developing, protecting, and maintaining the State Park System comprising nearly 38,000 acres in 17 State Parks and 5 Wayside Parks. The State Parks are located in each of the major physiographic regions from the mountains to the coast. The activities of each functional division of the Commission is covered in detail in this report.

All operations and activities of the Commission of Forestry during the year were adjusted to meet war-time requirements and restrictions. Restrictions placed on travel and purchase of supplies and equipment, as well as personnel losses due to the War with attendant replacement difficulties, made operation of both divisions more difficult. On the other hand, demands of the Federal Government for increased production of forest products; for control of forest fires along the entire coastal area and at all major military installations; and the use of State Parks for training, bivouac, and recreation purposes for the Armed Services increased and intensified the work of both the Division of Forestry and the Division of State Parks. Even with the handicaps imposed by the War, the Commission attempted to meet these added war-time requirements to the fullest extent possible.

## *Forest Fire Control*

Forest fire control remained the major activity of the Division of Forestry. Approximately 75 to 80 percent of the funds expended and the time of personnel were directly chargeable to this activity. Organized protection service was provided to land-owners on 7,633,664 acres of forest land. County-wide forest fire control organizations were operated in 24 of the 46 counties. The forest fire situation was extremely severe in the late fall of 1942



Offices of the State Commission of Forestry are in the Calhoun State Office Building

and practically all of the spring season of 1943. The areas under cooperative protection suffered the heaviest loss of any year during the last five year period. Fire records for the year indicate that 3.32 percent of the total area under protection was burned over. Losses by counties ranged from 0.17 percent for Pickens County to 8.02 percent for Dorchester County. The coastal and sandhills sections of the State suffered the greatest losses.

At the request of Army and Navy authorities operating through the U. S. Forest Service, the Commission organized and directed the work of 15 special fire crews in critical defense areas. The majority of these crews operated in the coastal and central counties. Their purpose was the protection of military installations; smoke hazard reduction; and prevention of "loom", caused by night fires along the coast that was responsible for silhouetting ships at sea. The cost of manning and equipping these war emergency fire crews was financed by the Federal Government.

One of the most outstanding accomplishments in forestry during the year was the action taken by the General Assembly of 1943 in providing for some measure of forest fire control in every county. Additional funds were appropriated to the State Com-



mission of Forestry for the fiscal year 1943-44 to enable it to spend not less than \$1,500.00 in each county, without requiring matching by the counties. By this act, the General Assembly recognized the responsibility of the State in protecting all forest lands, and initiated the first step toward a State-wide forest fire control organization. It is worthy of note that, even before the program was effective (July 1, 1943), other States in the South were investigating the action of the General Assembly with a view to adopting similar action in the near future.

### *Forest Management*

As a result of the War, the demand for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, and forest products of all kinds materially increased. This demand was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the value of standing timber of all classes. Landowners throughout the State, in taking advantage of this favorable market, increased their demands on the Commission for forestry advice and assistance. In order to meet these requests and likewise to aid in placing all possible merchantable timber on the market to meet War requirements, forest management activities were intensified and expanded. During the year technical foresters of the Commission made examinations and reports on 62,204 acres of woodland for 145 landowners—mostly farmers. During the same period, technical personnel marked and tallied 13,851,707 board feet of sawtimber on 8,769 acres for 59 landowners. This represented an increase of 5 1-2 million board feet (68 percent increase) over the amount handled the previous fiscal year, when the "marking and tallying service" was inaugurated. In spite of the expansion made in this program the organization was not able to meet all requests for this special service. A large number of requests were carried over at the close of the year.

### *Reforestation*

Reforestation of idle lands was continued but on a reduced scale to prior years. Production of forest tree seedlings at the Horace L. Tilghman State Forest Nursery at Sumter, S. C., was reduced in anticipation of decreased demands on account of the War. Difficulties in securing labor at the nursery, likewise, justified the reduced production program. While the demand for seedlings was considerably below previous years, it was still greater than



Loblolly pine plantation in Spartanburg County, one of hundreds scattered throughout the State

nursery production. It was necessary to purchase over 1-2 million seedlings from an adjoining State to meet requests. Of material aid to the reforestation program was the action of the Southern Kraft Division of International Paper Co., Georgetown, S. C. This pulp and paper company purchased 1,359,000 pine seedlings for free distribution to farmers in 39 counties in which they purchase pulpwood. Through cooperation with the Clemson College Extension Service applications for seedlings were placed with the County Agricultural Agents to whom trees were delivered for distribution to farmers.

#### *State Forests*

Sales of forest products, primarily sawtimber and pulpwood, were increased on both the Sandhills State Forest in Chesterfield County and the Poinsett State Forest in Sumter County. Nearly 800,000 board feet of sawtimber and over 1,700 cords of pulpwood were sold on the Sandhills State Forest. In addition, 760 barrels of pine tar oil were extracted from 800 cords of lightwood stumps and logs and sold direct to war industries. On the Poinsett State



Forest over 500,000 board feet of lumber and 2,300 cords of pulpwood were produced. Income from sales was used to administer, operate, and protect the State Forest areas.

### *State Parks*

The State Parks were used extensively during the summer season in spite of travel restrictions. The three beach parks were again not available to the public because of Army use. Over a half million people visited and used the various facilities at the Parks during the year. Over 18 percent of the total park attendance was by members of the Armed Services for recreation purposes. In addition, various parks were used by the Army for training purposes. Vacation cabins were used more intensively than in past years and accommodations were provided for 3,787 people. The use of State Parks, even under war-time conditions, has demonstrated that the State Park System has already become established as a definite part of the recreational program of our people. It has also shown that the facilities at most of the Parks are not adequate to meet the public needs, particularly in respect to vacation cabins and bathhouse facilities.

### *Personnel*

Changes in personnel were again particularly large, primarily due to the War. Nine technical foresters were lost to the Division of Forestry. Four of these men entered the Armed Services. Five men left the organization for positions at higher salaries with private, federal, and other state services. Numerous changes, likewise, occurred in the clerical personnel of the State Forester's and District Forester's offices. The loss of eleven persons, mostly stenographers, created a tremendous burden in handling the volume of reports, records, accounts, and correspondence involved in both the Division of Forestry and the Division of State Parks. Loss of clerical personnel was due to employees taking advantage of openings created by the War in other organizations and the inability of the Commission to meet salaries paid by such organizations.

### *Finances*

The Commission of Forestry operated well within the funds available and closed the year with balances to the credit of both



# ADMINISTRATION



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Swimming is the most popular of sports available at the State Parks. Beach scene at Sesquicentennial

Divisions. The Division of Forestry carried over a total of \$25,676.99, of which \$21,228.54 comprised funds on deposit with the Commission for fire control cooperators. This large balance of cooperators' money resulted from inability of the Commission to fully match all cooperative funds available for expenditure with State and Federal money. Of the remainder, \$2,851.82 comprised Nursery funds needed to operate the first quarter of the succeeding fiscal year prior to receipts from sale of seedlings. Slightly over \$1,500.00 remained in the Federal Fund representing payments received just prior to the close of the fiscal year. The balance of \$21,101.84 for the Division of State Parks consisted of receipts during June 1943 necessarily carried over to enable operation of the Parks during July and August 1943.

The total expenditures of the Division of Forestry amounted to \$437,028.55. Of this amount, \$103,779.56 represented expenditures of Federal funds through the Commission for employment of emergency fire crews for protection of military installations and critical defense areas. With the exclusion of these special, emergency War expenditures, the regular operating expenditures of the Commission totaled \$333,248.99. Of this amount 78.4



percent was expended in providing organized forest fire control on over 7 1-2 million acres of forest land. Of the remainder, 5.4 percent was spent in the production and distribution of forest tree seedlings, and 16.2 percent provided funds for carrying out all other forestry activities including forest management services, educational services and programs, and operation of the State Forests. The State appropriation of \$125,100.00 provided only 37.5 percent of the total expenditures for all forestry purposes. Funds received from the Federal Government through the U. S. Forest Service, for cooperative forest fire control amounted to \$70,604.00 or only 27 percent of the total expenditures for this purpose.

The total of all funds expended by the Division of State Parks amounted to \$76,295.03, an amount equal to about 64 percent of expenditures during the previous fiscal year for administration, operation, and maintenance of the State Park System. During the previous year additional funds were secured through a "deficiency appropriation", but this year the Division operated entirely within the State appropriation and receipts from park operation. The State appropriation of \$48,000.00 represented slightly less than 63 percent of the total expenditures for all park purposes.

A detailed report covering the expenditures and the sources of all income for both the Division of Forestry and the Division of State Parks is included in this report (See Appendix).



FOREST FIRE CONTROL



# FOREST FIRE CONTROL

In times of war, we dig into our storehouse of natural resources at a vastly accelerated rate. There is little time to think of future consequences. The War must be won no matter what the cost. Today, South Carolina's greatest natural resource—its forests—is yielding raw materials for vital timber products at record producing rates. To help assure the maintenance of this production as well as of future supplies, the first need for our forests is adequate protection from the ravages of fire. The role of forest fire control, therefore assumes even greater significance during these critical times.

Forest fire control not only has a vital part in the timber production front, but also in military operations and training programs as well. Smoke from forest fires hinders patrol planes in their anti-submarine activities and obscures targets in bombing and artillery practice. Also, Army and Navy installations in and adjacent to woodland areas are directly menaced by forest fires.

Many obstacles had to be faced in fire control work during the past fiscal year. There was a lack of sufficiently trained fire fighters due to manpower shortages. Specialized equipment was not available in the quantities needed. Forest fire conditions were more serious than at any time during the past five years. As a result, the acreage losses by fire were twice as large as they were for the preceding year.

The following pages present a resume of the fire control program that has been carried out during the past fiscal year, and of the accomplishments of that program on cooperatively protected areas in the State.

## FOREST FIRE CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Cooperative Forest Fire Control Organizations*

All forest fire control work on private forest land in the State is conducted on a cooperative basis. This work is cooperatively financed by funds from a group of landowners for their respective forest tracts, or by a county appropriation made for protecting all forest lands within a county. All such funds are matched with an equal amount from State and Federal Funds through authorization of the Clarke-McNary Law of 1924. All



Seventeen tower-ladies are on duty in South Carolina, keeping an ever watchful eye on the lookout for smoke

funds are administered by the S. C. State Commission of Forestry. All fire control activities are under the direct supervision of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry cooperating with the U. S. Forest Service.

Cooperative fire protection is segregated into the following three types:

1. County-wide Forest Protective Associations (all forest lands within county protected).
2. Private Protective Associations (groups of landowners).
3. Detection Units (for detection and reporting service only).

The first two are classified as intensive forms of protection, while the third is extensive.

#### *County Associations*

Each county-wide protective association is a fire control unit within itself. A forestry board consisting of three to nine members from the county acts in an executive and advisory capacity to the organization. Members of the forestry board are ap-



pointed and serve without compensation. A county ranger is in direct charge of all fire control work in the county. He is assisted by two or more fire wardens who work within a designated area or warden district. Depending on the size of the county, one or more fire towers from 80 feet to 100 feet in height are constructed for the purpose of locating fires. For each tower, a towerman is employed for a full twelve months. He is directly responsible to the county ranger and the warden in whose district the tower is located. A system of telephone lines connects each tower with the county ranger and wardens. Thus, all fires can be reported quickly.

A number of retainer fee crews are organized at strategic places to assist the ranger and wardens in fire prevention and suppression work. In addition, flexible crews consisting of three to five men are employed during periods of hazardous fire weather. The organization also depends on volunteer assistance from landowners and their tenants. Volunteer crews who join the Forest Fire Fighters Service, a branch of the Office of Civilian Defense, are organized by the ranger and wardens. (The Forest Fire Fighters Service will be discussed later in this report).

In order for a county to establish a county-wide system of fire control, it is first necessary for the General Assembly to pass a "Forest Fire Control Organization Act" for the county concerned.

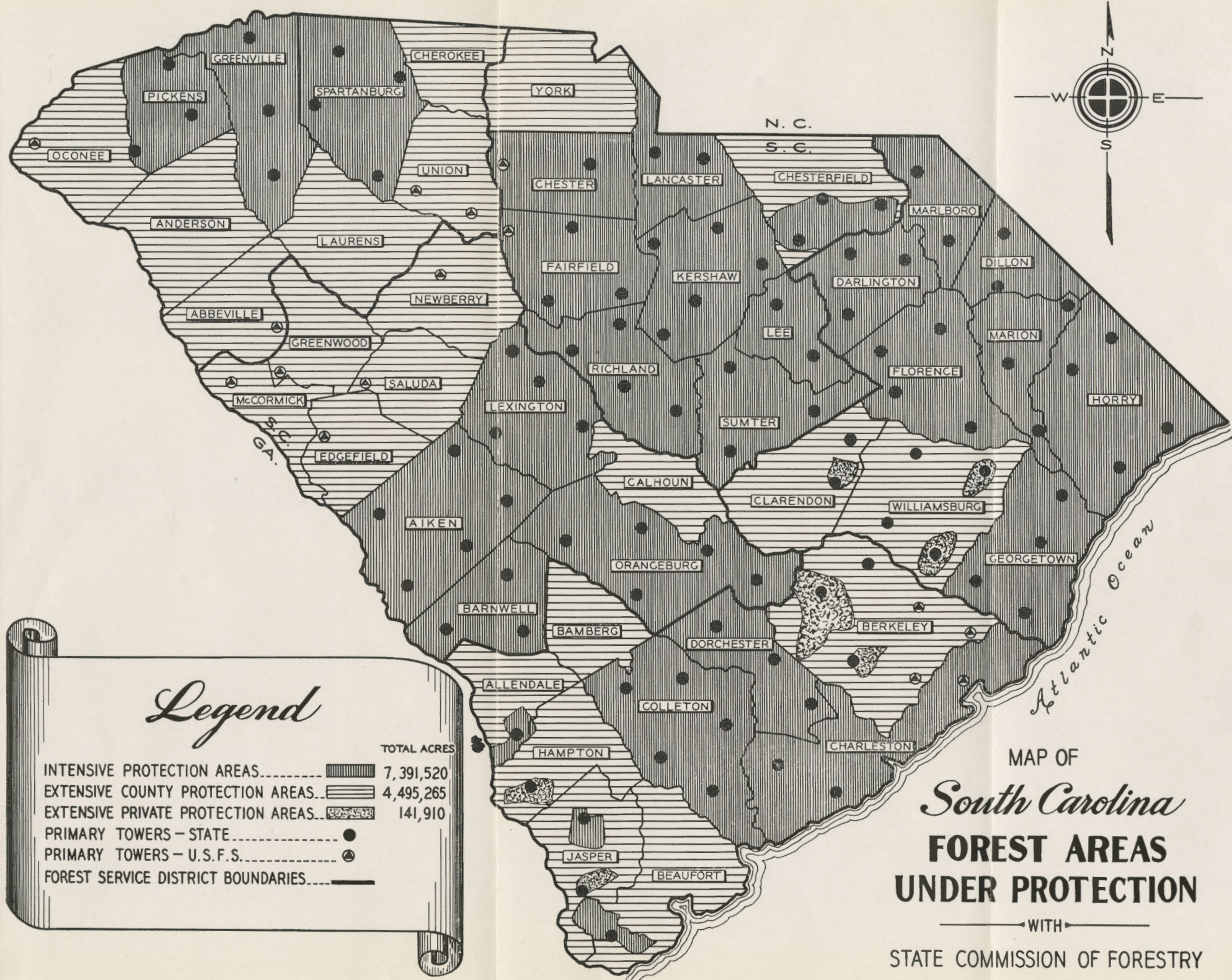
There are now twenty-four counties that have county-wide forest fire control. Included in this number is the Horry County Forest Protective Association which was formed in March, 1943. With this additional county, the total area protected by this form of organization has been increased to 7,308,540 acres.

### *Private Associations*







This type of organization is formed by a group of landowners for the protection of their forest lands. Generally, only a ranger and towermen are employed. Fire control activities are confined to the area protected by the associations.

Four private associations operated during the year with a total acreage of 131,180. Of these, the Meade-Wampee Association was discontinued March 15, 1943, when Horry County formed a county-wide association.





## Legend

INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS.....		TOTAL ACRES 7,391,520
EXTENSIVE COUNTY PROTECTION AREAS.....		4,495,265
EXTENSIVE PRIVATE PROTECTION AREAS.....		141,910
PRIMARY TOWERS - STATE.....		
PRIMARY TOWERS - U.S.F.S.....		
FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.....		

## MAP OF *South Carolina* FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION

— WITH —  
STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY  
1943-44



### *Detection Units*

Under this type of organization only detection and reporting service is rendered to the landowners by the towerman. No ranger or warden is employed. Fire suppression work is done by the landowners. Six detection units operated during the year with an acreage of 141,910.

### *State Forests*

The two State forests, namely the Sand Hills and the Poinsett, receive intensive protection. The Sand Hills State Forest is located in Chesterfield County which does not have county-wide protection. The Poinsett State Forest, located in Sumter County, receives the cooperative assistance of the county-wide organization. The Cheraw Recreational Area, located adjacent to the Sand Hills State Forest, also receives intensive protection. The combined forest acreage of the two State forests and Cheraw Recreational Area is 121,264.

### *Special Emergency Units*

As a result of a direct request from the Army and Navy, Congress appropriated funds to provide special protection for strategic military areas and installations from forest fires. The U. S. Forest Service allotted funds to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry to administer and supervise this program in South Carolina. Fifteen emergency crews of from 6 to 12 men each were organized. Each crew was equipped with a truck, panama pump and tank, and hand tools. In addition, seven of the crews operated farm type tractors in combating fires.

Many of the crews were located in counties having county-wide protection, thus supplementing the regular protection forces. In other important areas, the crews operated where there was no form of organized protection. The total forest acreage in which these crews assisted the regular organization was 1,365,000. Approximately 707,000 acres were protected which heretofore had no fire protection.

Army and Naval authorities had high praise for the work accomplished by these crews in protecting vital military installations and areas.

### *Forest Fire Fighters Service*

The Forest Fire Fighters Service is one of the five major branches of the Office of Civilian Defense. The purposes of this Service are to: (1) Provide fire fighters equipped, if possible, and trained to augment the forest protection agencies of the locality. (2) Acquaint the people in the area with their responsibility in fire prevention and suppression. (3) Provide an opportunity for people in and near forested areas to participate in the war effort.

The State Forester was appointed State Area Coordinator to organize this program in South Carolina. Local Coordinators were appointed in each county of the State. Some 1,523 persons volunteered their services in joining the FFFS.

### *National Forests*

Through cooperative agreements in Chester, Fairfield, and Charleston Counties, the S. C. State Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service cooperate in fire suppression work on both National Forest Land and private land adjacent to National Forests.

The U. S. Forest Service now owns 563,320 acres of forest land in South Carolina. The area is divided into two National Forests, namely, the Francis Marion National Forest on the coast, and the Sumter National Forest in the Piedmont and extreme northwestern portions of the State. All these areas receive intensive forest fire protection. (See Table I in Appendix).

### TOTAL FOREST AREA PROTECTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The total forest area that received some form of protection in South Carolina is 8,196,984 acres. This is shown in the following table.





The FFFS is a voluntary fire fighting organization sponsored by the OCD

#### Intensive Protection—

24 counties .....	7,308,540	
* 3 Private Associations .....	91,950	
** 1 State Forest (Sand Hills) .....	85,000	
Cheraw Recreational Area .....	6,264	7,491,754
2 National Forests .....	563,320	563,320
		8,055,074

#### Extensive Protection—

6 Detection Units .....	141,910	141,910
		8,196,984

\*Meade-Wampee Association acreage included in Horry County.

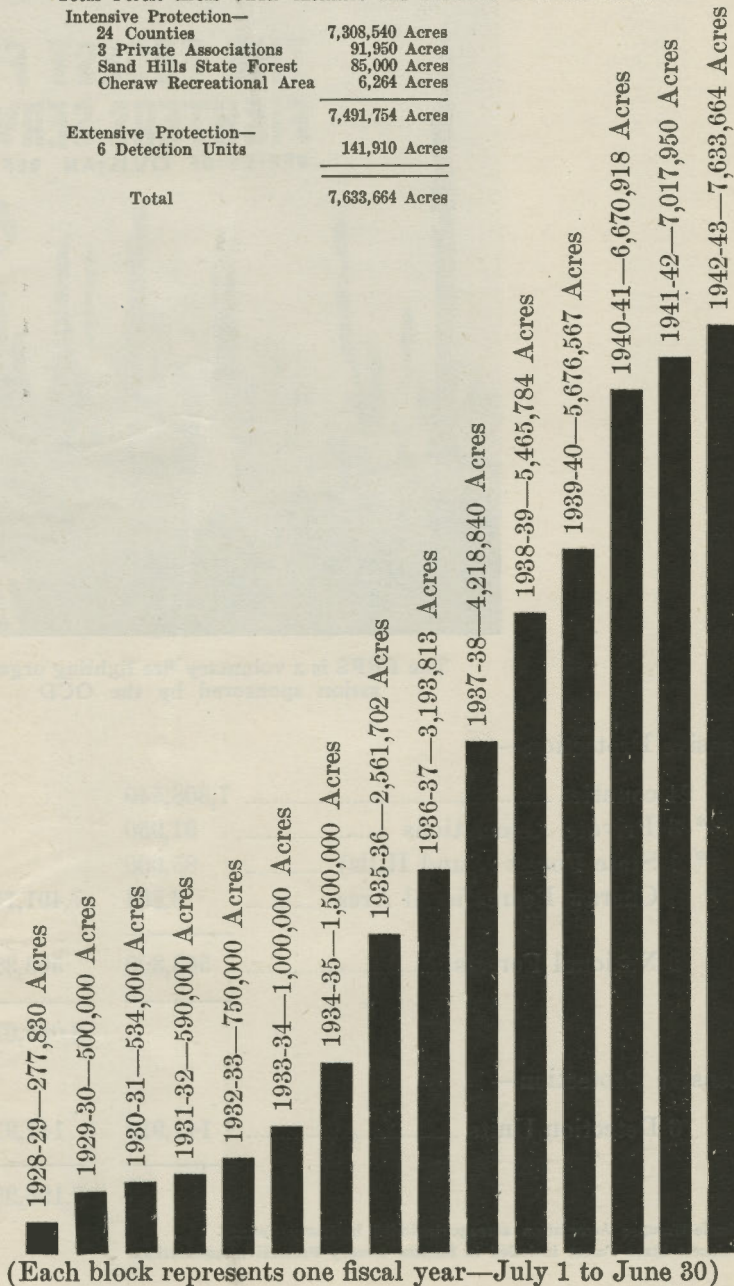
\*\*Poinsett State Forest included in Sumter County Protective Association.

## CHART

Showing Expansion of Organized Forest Fire Protection in S. C.

Total Forest Areas Under Intensive and Extensive Protection 1942-43

Intensive Protection—	
24 Counties	7,308,540 Acres
3 Private Associations	91,950 Acres
Sand Hills State Forest	85,000 Acres
Cheraw Recreational Area	6,264 Acres
	<hr/>
	7,491,754 Acres
Extensive Protection—	
6 Detection Units	141,910 Acres
	<hr/>
Total	7,633,664 Acres





## PROTECTION PERSONNEL

A total of 2,052 men were employed either part or full time during the year in performing fire prevention and suppression work. This includes 28 rangers, 77 wardens, 83 towermen, 15 emergency crew leaders, 115 emergency crew members, 1,340 men in retainer free crews, and 394 men in flexible crews who were employed by various county and private associations, detection units, emergency crews, and the Sand Hill State Forest.

Also 3,725 men served in organized Volunteer or Forest Fire Fighters Service crews in 23 associations. Added to these were 18,989 persons who gave assistance to the regular organizations in fighting fire. Altogether, a grand total of 24,766 were engaged in fire control work during the year. (See Table 2 in Appendix.)

### *Field Personnel Engaged in Fire Control*

Rangers .....	28
Wardens .....	77
Towermen .....	83
Emergency crew leaders .....	15
Emergency crew members .....	115
Retainer fee crew members .....	1,340
Flexible crew members .....	394
Volunteer or FFFS crew members .....	3,725
Other volunteers .....	18,989
	<hr/>
	24,766

## FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

### *Fire Control Training Meeting*

During the latter part of September, a fire control training meeting was held at Table Rock State Park for Association Rangers and Wardens. All rangers attended but, due to the lack of accommodations, only one warden from each intensively protected county could attend. All District and Columbia Office personnel also attended. Instructions were given pertaining to particular jobs and problems mutual to all associations. Such a meeting tends to unite the efforts and fire control procedures of all the individual organizations.

### *Educational Activities*

Educational activities for the prevention of fires continued to be an important part of the work of rangers, wardens, and towermen. As records have indicated, the effectiveness of a fire-prevention program has much to do with fire occurrence. It is largely through educational programs in public schools and informational channels such as the radio, newspapers, forestry motion pictures, and literature that progress is made in reducing the occurrence of fires. In sections where a considerable number of fires occurred, special attention was given. A Summary of educational activities is shown in Table 3 of the Appendix.

### *Law Enforcement*

This phase of fire control is a potent weapon in reducing fire occurrence. Every endeavor was made to determine the cause of each fire and to apprehend the guilty party. Prosecution of individuals for violation of the State Fire Law was carried out only when it was considered that sufficient evidence was at hand to secure a conviction. Association rangers and wardens prosecuted 325 persons for fire law violation, and obtained 206 convictions. Only 19 persons were acquitted.

In most cases, local magistrates cooperated well in handling fire cases. There is still a great need of heavier penalties, where warranted, to obtain more respect for the fire law. It is also recommended that the present State Fire Law be amended to cover more completely many phases of fire control work.

### *Burning Permit Law*

Three counties in the State—Aiken, Greenville, and Orangeburg—have burning permit laws. Persons living in these three counties who desire to burn brush, old fields, ditch banks, etc. between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of May of each year must secure a permit from the County Ranger or one of his representatives before burning is done. When permits are issued, instructions are given the permittee on how and when burning should be done. Permits can be withheld should existing fire conditions warrant such action.





For these areas to be productive again it will be necessary that they be planted.

Fire has completely killed the stand at the right and there are too few seed trees above for the job.



A total of 4,663 permits were issued in the three counties. The issuance of permits in these counties has been of real value to the fire control organization in that fewer investigations of brush and field fires were necessary. An insignificant number of fires escaped from persons who had previously been issued permits.

A burning permit law for all protected areas in the State is considered desirable.

## FIRE CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

In past years, the Civilian Conservation Corps has constructed fire control improvements at no cost to fire control organizations. Due to the discontinuance of the CCC, and to the lack of necessary funds, little improvement work was accomplished during the past year. Below is a list of improvements that were completed:

### *Major Protection Improvements by Counties*

	Telephone Line Const. Miles	Towers Const. Number
Aiken .....	3.7	.....
Charleston County .....	.8	.....
Dillon .....	2.0	.....
Dorchester .....	.5	.....
Florence .....	4.0	.....
Georgetown .....	1.8	.....
Greenville .....	1.3	.....
Horry County .....	37.4	.....
Kershaw County .....	.5	.....
Lexington County .....	1.8	2
Marion County .....	3.8	.....
Marlboro County .....	.4	.....
Orangeburg County ....	7.0	.....
Pickens County .....	12.0	.....
Spartanburg County....	.....	3
	<hr/> 77.0	<hr/> 5

### *Lookout Towers*

Two one hundred foot towers and three fifty foot towers were constructed during the year. Two of the fifty foot towers were built in Lexington County and the remaining three towers were constructed in Spartanburg County.

Each forest fire tower is operated by the towerman as a subsistence unit. This unit consists of the tower, approximately 10 acres of land, a dwelling, a barn, a chicken house, a smokehouse, a well, a fence and a latrine. The towerman is employed for a full twelve months.



To encourage improvement of tower units, the State Forest Service sponsors an annual Tower Site Improvement Contest. Each tower is judged on a basis of accomplishments in improving the appearance and in using the tower unit buildings, grounds, and fields. The following towermen won prizes. First prize, S. M. Proctor, St. George Tower, Dorchester County; Second prize, Miss Isabell Edwards, Rowesville Tower, Orangeburg County; Third prize, W. S. McMillan, Lodge Tower, Colleton County; Fourth prize, L. I. Brown, Fork Shoals Tower, Greenville County. District prizes were also awarded.

### *Telephone Lines*

A total of 77 miles of metallic circuit telephone lines were constructed within County Protective Associations. There is now a total of 2,160 miles of forest fire control telephone lines.

Telephone lines are maintained by fire control personnel. During the past year, all telephone lines were well maintained.

### *Improvement Inventory*

89 Tower Units .....	\$445,000.00
2,160 Miles Telephone Line .....	216,940.00
1,177 Truck Trails .....	2,942,250.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,604,190.00

### *Equipment*

A total of twenty trucks were obtained during the year. Of these trucks, one was purchased for Chester County, thirteen were turned over to the State Forest Service for use in fire control work and six were purchased for emergency crews. Each of these trucks was equipped with tool boxes, racks, and water tanks. Thirteen of the trucks were equipped with panama pumps.

Seven medium size farm tractors with plows were purchased for emergency crews. These units were transported on four-wheel trailers drawn behind 1 1-2 ton trucks. The tractors and plows proved to be very efficient in controlling the spread of fires.

Following is an equipment inventory with estimated values:

5,903 Pieces Fire Equipment .....	\$23,612.00
(Pumps, rakes, swatters)	
2 RD-4 Caterpillar Tractors .....	5,000.00
7 Medium size Farm Tractors .....	5,600.00
12 1 1-2 ton Trucks .....	12,000.00
20 Pick-up Trucks .....	16,000.00
1 Large Two-Wheel Trailer .....	400.00
7 Small Trailers .....	1,400.00
3 Heavy Duty Plows .....	800.00
7 Light Duty Plows .....	875.00
	<hr/>
	\$65,687.00

### *Fire Danger Rating Stations*

Three new fire danger rating stations were added to the eight existing stations in the State. One new station was installed at each of the following towers: Rowesville Tower, Orangeburg County; Oakwood Tower, Aiken County; and Hobbyville Tower, Spartanburg County. These stations assist the county ranger in determining the degree of fire hazard during each day, and this information enables him to plan the need of additional fire control forces and the daily activities of his organization.

### *Fire Breaks*

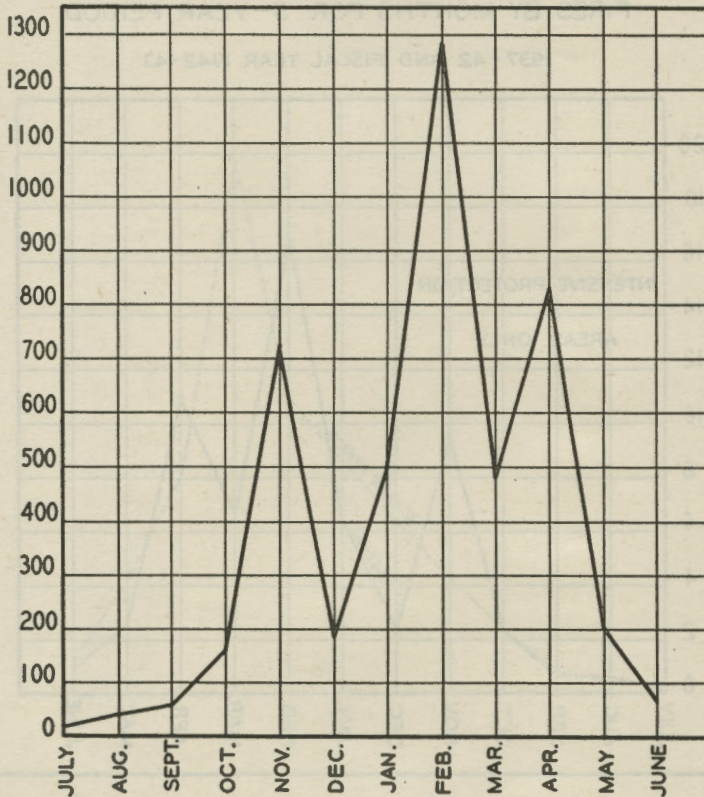
The State Forest Service continued to plow fire breaks for private landowners in the Sand Hills and Coastal areas. Two tractor plow outfits were used in plowing these breaks. This plowing was done at a cost to the landowner of \$2.00 per tractor mile. It was impossible to meet the demand for fire breaks due to the short period for plowing.

Plowing began during the first part of September and continued through the latter part of March. A total of 2,201.8 miles of fire breaks were plowed, of which 1,875.5 was maintenance of old lines and 326.3 was new construction.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company also plowed approximately 1,700 miles of fire breaks on their properties in the vicinity of Georgetown and Charleston. In addition, the Southern Kraft Corporation plowed approximately 800 miles of fire



NUMBER OF FIRES BY MONTHS  
FISCAL YEAR 1942-43  
(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

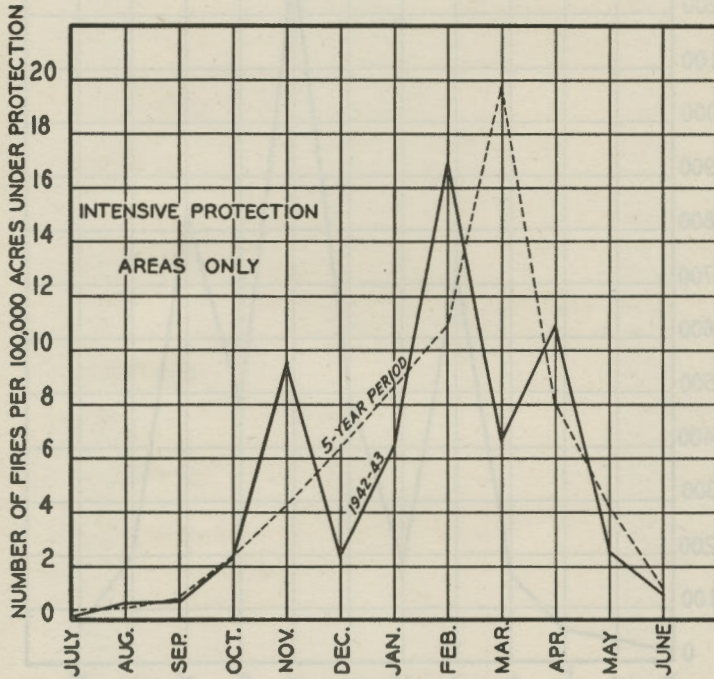


breaks on their holdings in the coastal section of the State. Also, considerable plowing of which no record is available was done on private holdings by the owners.

#### FOREST FIRE SUMMARY

Forest fire conditions during the past year were worse than in previous years. These conditions were most serious in the months of November, February, and April. The fall season was the worst in several years. More than three times as much area was burned during the first six months of the fiscal year as compared with the same period during 1941-42.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER  
OF  
FIRES BY MONTHS FOR 5-YEAR PERIOD  
1937-42 AND FISCAL YEAR 1942-43



The most serious condition occurred during the month of February. A total of 1,289 fires burned during this month, resulting in 97,561 acres of forest land being burned.

Aiken, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Lexington, Marion, Orangeburg, and Richland counties suffered greatest losses from large fires.

Acreage losses by fire during the fiscal year 1942-43 were twice as large as for the previous year on intensively protected areas, even though the number of fires was approximately the same. A total of 4,558 fires were suppressed. A total of 238,375 acres of forest land was burned by these fires. This represents 3.18 per cent of the total forest area protected.



**SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES ON PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA  
FISCAL YEAR 1942-43**

Unit	Area Pro- tected (Acres)	No. Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Area Burned (Percent)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
<b>A. INTENSIVE PROTECTED AREAS—</b>					
Aiken County .....	477,640	190	24,528.8	5.135	129.10
Barnwell County .....	166,626	156	2,967.5	1.780	19.02
Charleston County .....	431,110	235	27,386.6	6.352	116.54
Chester County .....	173,971	65	673.6	.387	10.36
Colleton County .....	587,629	383	19,004.7	3.234	49.62
Darlington County .....	233,681	131	2,113.7	.904	16.14
Dillon County .....	201,032	170	7,603.1	3.782	44.72
Dorchester County .....	330,617	200	26,526.9	8.023	132.63
Fairfield County .....	304,321	122	1,466.8	.481	12.02
Florence County .....	301,205	343	11,904.3	3.952	34.71
Georgetown County .....	469,614	228	15,646.2	3.331	68.62
Greenville County .....	263,444	133	983.3	.356	7.04
*Horry County .....	567,618	58	2,184.8	.33	37.7
Kershaw County .....	271,106	125	1,976.0	.728	15.81
Lancaster County .....	206,158	61	777.2	.376	12.74
Lee County .....	135,375	83	1,442.7	1.065	17.38
Lexington County .....	346,223	139	5,921.2	1.710	42.60
Marion County .....	264,701	202	13,860.0	5.236	68.61
Marlboro County .....	199,728	159	8,382.0	4.196	52.72
Orangeburg County .....	424,323	369	19,747.3	4.653	53.52
Pickens County .....	212,241	53	362.0	.170	6.83
Richland County .....	316,720	414	12,509.4	3.949	30.22
Spartanburg County .....	170,101	132	1,002.2	.559	7.59
Sumter County .....	244,356	242	6,190.5	2.533	25.58
Sand Hills State Forest .....	85,000	72	8,489.8	9.988	117.91
Cheraw Recreational Area .....	6,264	38	1,392.4	22.228	36.64
Total .....	7,399,804	4,503	224,997.9	3.04	50.0
<b>Private Associations—</b>					
Estill .....	21,629	21	1,595.1	7.374	75.96
Hardeeville .....	31,059	9	2,191.0	7.054	243.44
Jasper .....	39,262	25	9,591.1	24.428	330.73
Total .....	91,950	55	13,377.2	14.55	243.2
Intensive Total .....	7,491,754	4,558	238,375.1	3.18	52.3
<b>B. EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS—</b>					
Estill Detection Unit .....	16,294	....	....	....	....
Cooke Detection Unit .....	12,970	....	....	....	....
Earle Detection Unit .....	15,700	....	....	....	....
Oakley Detection Unit .....	19,672	22	7,809.0	36.696	354.95
Okeetee Detection Unit .....	54,000	39	5,995.6	11.102	153.73
Scotia Detection Unit .....	23,274	9	1,133.0	4.868	125.89
Extensive Total .....	141,910	70	14,937.6	10.53	213.4
Grand Total .....	7,633,664	4,628	253,312.7	3.32	54.7

\*Meade-Wampee Association's record of fires included in Horry County.

The Pickens County Protective Association had the lowest per cent, .17 of one per cent, of its protected area burned. This county was closely followed by Greenville and Kershaw counties, with .35 and .37 of one per cent, respectively. Pickens County also had the smallest area per fire, 6.8 acres. The Dorchester County Forest Protective Association had the highest percentage of protected area (8.02 per cent) burned. The Richland County

## SUMMARY OF FOREST FIRE STATISTICS—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

Areas Under Organized Protection With State Commission of Forestry	Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
<b>INTENSIVE PROTECTION—</b>					
24 Counties .....	7,308,540	4,393	215,115.7	2.94	50.0
* 3 Private Associations .....	91,950	55	13,377.2	14.55	243.2
Sand Hills State Forest .....	85,000	72	8,489.8	9.98	117.9
Cheraw Recreational Area .....	6,264	38	1,392.4	22.22	36.6
Sub-Total .....	7,491,754	4,558	238,375.1	3.18	52.3
<b>EXTENSIVE PROTECTION—</b>					
6 Detection Units .....	141,910	70	14,937.6	10.53	213.4
Total .....	7,633,664	4,628	253,312.7	3.32	54.7

\*Meade-Wampee Association included in Horry County's report.

## FIVE YEAR SUMMARY—FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

Fiscal Year	Total Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
1938-1939 .....	5,628,869	3,175	64,764.0	1.15	20.4
1939-1940 .....	5,996,327	5,410	175,368.5	2.92	32.4
1940-1941 .....	6,968,709	5,214	167,858.3	2.40	32.0
1941-1942 .....	6,968,709	4,580	123,615.9	1.73	27.0
1942-1943 .....	7,633,664	4,628	253,312.7	3.32	54.7

Forest Protective Association had the largest number of fires, and the Dorchester Association had the largest average acreage burned per fire. The Cheraw Recreational Area and the Jasper Private Association had the highest per cent of area burned of any protection unit in the State.

The Meade-Wampee Association was not operated during the last four months of the fiscal year due to the fact its area was included in the Horry County Forest Protective Association protection area.

Tables showing detailed forest fire records for the fiscal year 1942-43 are located in the Appendix.

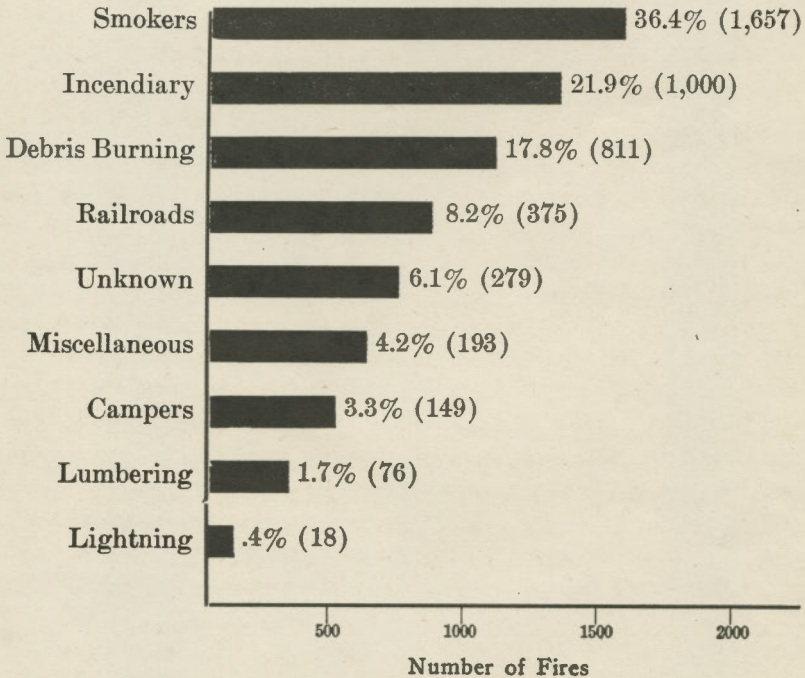


## CAUSES OF FIRE

Of the 4,558 fires occurring during the fiscal year 1942-43, 1,657 were caused by careless smokers. This was the largest single cause. Incendiarism accounted for 21.9 per cent of the fires, and only 6.1 per cent of all fires were classified as of unknown origin. The smallest number, 18, or approximately .4 of one per cent, were caused by lightning. Thus, 99.6 per cent of all fires were started as a result of carelessness, negligence, or incendiarism.

### *Causes Of Forest Fires In South Carolina*

Intensive Protection Areas—July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943





# FOREST MANAGEMENT



## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timberlands in most of South Carolina, and particularly the farm woodlands, are seriously understocked. This is the result of years of indiscriminate cutting, together with lack of adequate protection from fire. Consequently, the timbered areas of the State are producing on an average only one-fourth to one-half the volume of forest products of which they are capable. To remedy this situation will require many years of attention. Protection from fire is of course essential if the stands are ever to be built up to full capacity, but hand in hand with protection must go proper cutting practices. The one is as necessary in achieving maximum production as is the other.

### MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

As an aid to those landowners who desire to manage their woodlands properly, the State Forest Service is glad to furnish assistance to them. Upon request, technically trained foresters will examine a woodland area, and will furnish the landowner with a written report included in which are recommendations for reforestation, fire protection, and timber or pulpwood cutting. If the landowner desires still further assistance, the State Forest Service will selectively mark and measure those trees that should be sold. The trees marked will be predominantly those that are ripe and ready for harvest; although it will also include others that are inferior because of disease, roughness, crookedness, or general low quality; as well as those that are crowding or interfering with growth of the more desirable trees. In this way trees that have reached and passed their greatest usefulness are removed from the stand, and the younger and more thrifty trees that remain are given a better opportunity for growth. Upon completion of the marking job a summary showing the number of trees marked by species and by sizes, together with the total volume, is given to the landowner. Over and above this assistance, the landowner will be placed in contact with timber purchasers within a reasonable radius of his property, and will also be provided with sample sale agreement forms for his use when he sells his timber or other forest products.

For the actual marking and measuring service a charge is made to the landowner. The right to do this was provided in Act No.



Wherever timber is cut there are sawdust piles, and those piles of sawdust are either a monument to good forest management or a tombstone to a destroyed forest.



179 as passed by the 1941 General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. This Act provides that for woodland acreages of 500 or less the rate charged for marking and for tallying shall not exceed five percent of the total sales price of the stumpage, nor shall the rate for acreages greater than 500 exceed ten percent of the sales price. However, in no case has the maximum permissible rate been charged for this service. In order to simplify the marking agreement and in order to avoid confusion, a standard rate of twenty (20c) cents per thousand board feet on a tree scale basis is charged for marking forest products, other than pulpwood, on the smaller areas; and twenty-five (25c) per thousand board feet for the larger areas. With forest products selling at prices ranging upward from \$8 per thousand board feet, the actual ratio of the marking charge to the selling price is in most cases less than two percent.

No attempt has been made as yet to fully publicize the program because the personnel for handling the work is not available. It is felt that unfavorable reactions would result if the public was made aware of and urged to avail themselves of this service, only to find upon application that enough trained foresters were not on hand to do the work. Notwithstanding this lack of publicity,



the demands for assistance have continually increased since the inception of this marking service on a charge basis.

During the past year a total of 13,851,707 board feet of timber were selectively marked on 8,769 acres of woodland for 59 landowners. This is an increase of service as rendered by the district foresters and technicians of better than 5 1-2 million feet over the amount marked the preceding year. It represents an increase of nearly 68 percent.

The following tabulation lists by years the marking service that has been rendered by the regular personnel of the State Forest Service since the initiation of this program on a charge basis.

Year	Examinations		Marking Service		Bd. Ft.
	Number Properties	Acres Woodland	Number Properties	Acres Woodland	Bd. Ft. Timber Marked
1941-42	213	app. 37,500	84	14,792	8,271,202
1942-43	145	62,204	59	8,769	13,851,707
Total	358	99,704	143	23,561	22,122,909

During the year a total of 862 1-2 cords of pulpwood were also marked by the Service personnel. This amount is low, of course, and does not render a true picture of public demand for assistance in marketing pulpwood as against marketing timber. However, cooperation of foresters employed by pulp companies has been available at no cost to the landowners; and, wherever possible, the State Forest Service has secured this assistance for the landowner. When this was done, the marking was made subject to the approval of the State Forest Service. In this manner it has been possible to service requests for many landowners for both pulp and timber sales. It has also enabled the State to concentrate all available assistance on the more valuable forest products that require more marketing assistance.

### COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Since 1938 an agreement has been in operation between the State Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service whereby a forest management specialist has been assigned by the federal Forest Service to work in South Carolina. The function of this forester was to give advice and assistance to landowners who requested assistance, and to induce owners to cut their timber

wisely so that another harvest could be expected within a reasonably short time.

This project was terminated on October 1, 1942.

A summary of assistance rendered since the inception of this project is as follows:

Year	Number Landowners	Acres Woodland
1938-39	30	178,250
1939-40	51	286,341
1940-41	71	79,197
1941-42	65	42,213
1942-43	----	-----
	<hr/> 217	<hr/> 586,001

## AIKEN COUNTY FARM FORESTRY PROJECT

The Aiken County Farm Forestry Project was started May 16, 1940, as a cooperative endeavor on the part of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, the Clemson College Extension Service, and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. The purpose of this project was to develop the farm woodland as a productive unit of the farm and to determine its usefulness in the general farm economy.

This project also was terminated on October 1 of this fiscal year. During the three months that the project was in operation 581,704 board feet of timber was marked on 255 acres of land representing 2 different ownerships. This makes a total of 54 owners for whom 5,434,069 board feet of timber was selectively marked. The summary of operations for the life of the project is as follows:

Year	No. Landowners	Acres Woodland	Board Feet Timber Marked
1940-41	26	6,170	2,425,105
1941-42	26	4,830	2,427,260
1942-43	2	255	581,704
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 11,255	<hr/> 5,434,069



## COOPERATIVE ENDEAVOR IN PULPWOOD MARKETING

Cooperative endeavors in marketing pulpwood were entered into by the State Forest Service and the Clemson College Extension Service with the Canal Wood Corporation and the Fairfield Forest Products Company, separately. These latter two organizations are pulpwood procuring agencies. The agreement involving the first agency was effective in Chester County, whereas Oconee and Newberry were the counties involved in the agreements with the latter.

The purpose of these agreements was to set up a county-wide demonstration to prove whether or not a concerted action of education, assistance, demonstration, and publicity could materially influence enough farmers and other landowners to properly cut and market pulpwood. Due to the increasing shortage of labor, the increased importance of wood pulp as a war and industrial need, and to the fact that there is a definite need for increased farm income; special emphasis was and is being directed towards inducing farmers to harvest their own pulpwood, to stack it along accessible roads, or to load it at shipping points if hauling facilities are available.

Under the provisions of these agreements, and at the request of the landowner, marking service was supplied by the pulpwood agencies. Marking, however, was to be done in accordance with forestry practices as advocated by the two public agencies, and subject to their approval. Also, utilization of the trees was to be in accordance with approved forestry practices. For those landowners interested in marking their own pulpwood, instructions were to be given by either party to the agreement.

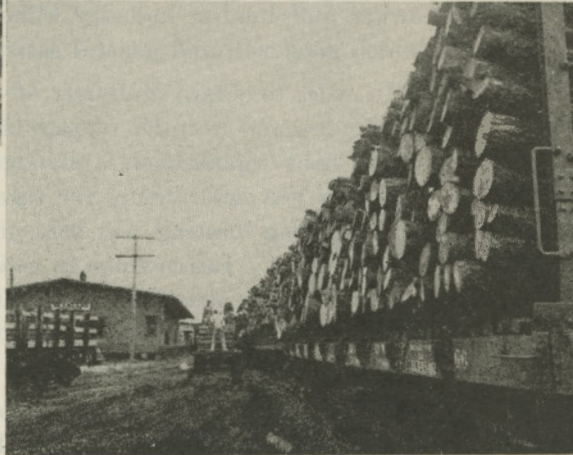
Although the results were not completely satisfactory, the hindrances imposed by the war in the form of lack of labor, the need for farmers to grow more food, tire and gasoline restrictions, etc. were such as to make it impossible to secure much better results. Certainly the increased production of pulpwood that was obtained was sufficient to justify the agreements.



Sending pulpwood off to the mills.



Pulpwood has become the second most important forest product produced in South Carolina.



## COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY PLAN

The cooperative farm forestry plan that was made and entered into by the State Forest Service and the Clemson College Extension Service is still in effect. This plan was made for the purpose of explaining in more detail the agreement between the State Commission of Forestry and the Cooperative Extension Service of Clemson College that was entered into May 19, 1941. The plan sets forth in detail the farm forestry problems of South Carolina, the recommendations as to what should be done towards solving those problems, the methods by which those solutions could be put into effect, and the division of responsibility and action concerned with accomplishing those things.



The personnel concerned with the carrying out of this program includes the Extension Forester, the Asst. Extension Forester, the County Agents and their Assistants, and the entire technical forestry staff of the State Forest Service. Under this plan the Asst. Extension Forester is located in the office of the State Forester in Columbia. His duties are to help coordinate the work of the two agencies.

## MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

Due to the ever increasing amount of management assistance that is being rendered by the State Forest Service, it is imperative that a high standard of technical service be rendered by the public foresters. Such service guarantees fairness to both landowner and lumber industry alike, and is the only basis upon which good will and general satisfaction can be built.

In order to obtain similarity of work amongst older and newer employees, and in order to pass on new thoughts and techniques to the field organization, a management school for the technical foresters was held during the three days of May 19, 20, and 21. The training meeting was held at the Poinsett State Park and State Forest. Instructions in estimating the contents of standing trees were stressed. In addition, a lecture on timber appraisal was given, and a review was made of various types of work and reports.

Although this was the first school of its nature to be held, the results were justifiable, and it is planned for this to be an annual occurrence.

## REFORESTATION

During the planting season of 1942-43 a total of 4,742,010 seedlings were distributed to landowners in South Carolina by the State Forest Service. Of this total, all but 600,000 were grown at the Horace L. Tilghman State Forest Nursery at Sumter. This figure increases to 127,280,470 the total number of seedlings that have been distributed by the State Commission of Forestry since the inception of its work fifteen years ago.

Slash pine was the predominating species in that 2,898,010, or 61 percent of the total, were distributed. Loblolly, with 1,616,575,



Slash pine seedlings growing in nursery at Sumter, part of a production of seven million pines for the 1943-44 planting season

was second; and longleaf was third with 261,050. Other species that were grown and distributed were shortleaf pine, black locust, white ash, black walnut, catalpa, butternut, basswood, red gum, liveoak, yellow poplar, and persimmon. The hardwoods together accounted for only 43,000 of the total.

Seedlings were available to landowners at a cost of \$2.00 per thousand delivered to the nearest express office. Otherwise, they cost \$1.50 FOB the nursery at Sumter. During the past year it was required that the seedlings be paid for in advance. Otherwise, they were shipped COD, to which would be added both express and collection charges. This procedure was a change from the method used in former years, when individuals could secure seedlings and be billed for them at a later date. Payment in advance has eliminated much bookkeeping, and has simplified and increased collections from the sale of seedlings.

Kershaw County landowners planted more seedlings than any other county in the State, with a total of 323,800. Aiken County, with 295,550, was second; and Fairfield was third with 242,000. Others in the order of their tree planting were Sumter, 213,040;



Union, 196,500; Darlington, 146,000; and Lexington, 136,000. Other counties that purchased and planted more than 100,000 tree seedlings were Spartanburg, Newberry, Greenwood, Barnwell, Hampton, Lancaster, and Clarendon.

The largest individual purchaser of tree seedlings for the past year was the Southern Kraft Division of the International Paper Company with mill at Georgetown. They secured 1,359,000 seedlings and distributed them through the county agricultural agents to farmers in all but the seven westernmost counties. Distribution was limited to farmers only, and amounts that could be secured ranged from 1,000 to 5,000 per individual. Delivery was made by truck to a central point in each county, from whence the trees were given to those farmers who had earlier expressed a desire to receive them.

The production of seedlings this past year was not as satisfactory as could be desired. The number produced was far below expectations, and many of them were inferior in grade and were discarded. This made it necessary to purchase 600,000 seedlings from the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. There were several outstanding reasons for the poor crop. Unusually wet weather prevented plowing and bed preparation, and this resulted in a very late seeding. This led into very heavy competition from weeds, which could not be removed until the seedlings had reached a certain size. To add to the weed trouble, not enough labor was available to control them once weeding could be started. In addition, the early wet weather spoiled plans for seed stratification, and this resulted in some bad seed being used. All of which makes its mandatory that good seed be planted early so it can germinate early and get started ahead of the weeds. It is hoped this can be done in future years.

## NURSERY DEDICATION

On October 28, 1942, the State Forest Nursery at Sumter was dedicated in honor of Horace L. Tilghman. Mr. Tilghman had been very instrumental in the establishment of the State Commission of Forestry, and had served as its Chairman for the first eight years of its existence.



Seed from nearly 1,500 bushels of cones are needed each year at the Sumter nursery

Approximately 125 persons attended the ceremony, the highlight of which was the unveiling of a large sign which showed the name of the nursery in large letters. Miss Anne Tilghman accepted the honor on behalf of the Tilghman family. Talks were made by R. M. Cooper, Director of South Carolina Public Service Authority; W. C. Hammerle, State Forester; W. W. Smoak, Representative from Colleton County; W. W. Camp and B. S. Meeks, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry; and C. F. Evans, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

## SEED COLLECTION

Cone and seed collection during the fall of 1942 was unusually small. This was due in large part to the poor seed crop for that year. Indications are that it was the poorest for slash, loblolly, and longleaf pine cones of any crop since 1933. It is the usual practice to obtain and keep enough seed on hand to take care of nursery demands for the immediate spring sowing as well as for that of the following spring. This is especially necessary in regard to pine seed because good seed years are from two to



seven years apart, depending on species. In that manner, at least two opportunities for obtaining additional amounts of seed will occur before the seed supply is exhausted.

During the past year plans were made to collect 1,775 bushels of loblolly, longleaf, and shortleaf cones; but all that could be obtained were 154 bushels. However, in view of the fact that a supply of seed was on hand, and because present indications are that the 1943 cone crop will be unusually good, no trouble is anticipated in obtaining the necessary seed for continued operation of the nursery.

## SEED COLLECTION

Cone and seed collection during the fall of 1942 was unusually small. This was due in large part to the poor seed crop for that year. Indications are that it was the poorest for slash, loblolly, and longleaf pine cones of any crop since 1938. It is the usual practice to obtain and keep enough seed on hand to take care of nursery demands for the immediate spring sowing as well as for that of the following spring. This is especially necessary in regard to pine seed because good seed years are from two to

Seed from nearly 1,700 bushels of cones are needed each year at the Sumter nursery.

Approximately 125 persons attended the ceremony, the high-  
light of which was the unveiling of a large sign which showed  
the name of the nursery in large letters. Miss Anne Tighman  
accepted the honor on behalf of the Tighman family. Talks  
were made by R. M. Cooper, Director of South Carolina Public  
Service Authority; W. C. Hammond, State Forester; W. W.  
Smock, Representative from Colleton County; W. W. Camp and  
B. S. Meeks, South Carolina State Commission of Forestry; and  
C. F. Evans, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia.





STATE & COUNTY FORESTS



## STATE AND COUNTY FORESTS

The two state forests in South Carolina have been operated by the Commission of Forestry for a period of four years since they were leased from the Federal Government. Under the provisions of this lease these areas are to be utilized for the protection of timber, game management, public shooting and fishing, and general recreation. This lease also provides that expenditures for administration of these forests must be borne by the State, but that all income from the sale of forest products or from other sources will revert to the State. During the past year, both forests operated within a budget the funds for which were obtained by the sale of forest products on the areas involved. It is expected that these same areas can be similarly managed during the next few years.

### POINSETT STATE FOREST

The Poinsett State Forest contains approximately 30,000 acres of land, and is located in the southwestern part of Sumter County. During the past year the activities on this forest were as follows:

**Tree Planting**—A total of 122,500 seedlings were planted, including 92,000 slash pine, 15,400 longleaf pine, 14,600 hardwoods, and 500 cork oak.

**Forest Products Harvested**—A total of 506,180 board feet of timber were selectively cut, manufactured into lumber, and sold; 2,299 cords of pulpwood were sold on a stumpage basis; and 138 tons of pine straw were baled and sold.

**Forest Fires**—During the past year 26 fires burned 1,422 acres of land, or 4.7 per cent of the area under protection. Of this total, one fire alone burned 1,200 acres during an extremely dry period in November.

**Recreation**—The Burnt Gin group camp was rented to white campers for periods totalling seven weeks, and the Mill Creek Camp for negroes was rented for periods totalling three weeks. Wartime restrictions undoubtedly was the cause of such little use.

**Wildlife**—During 1942 the game and fish on the forests area were under the direct management of the State Game Department. In 1943 an agreement was entered into with the Sumter



Firebreak on Poinsett State Forest between road and plantation

County Board of Commissioners for wildlife management. Fishing and duck hunting were available to the general public under these agreements.

Roads and Truck Trails—85 miles of roads and trails were graded and kept in serviceable condition. In addition to grading, ditches, fills, and bridges were maintained.

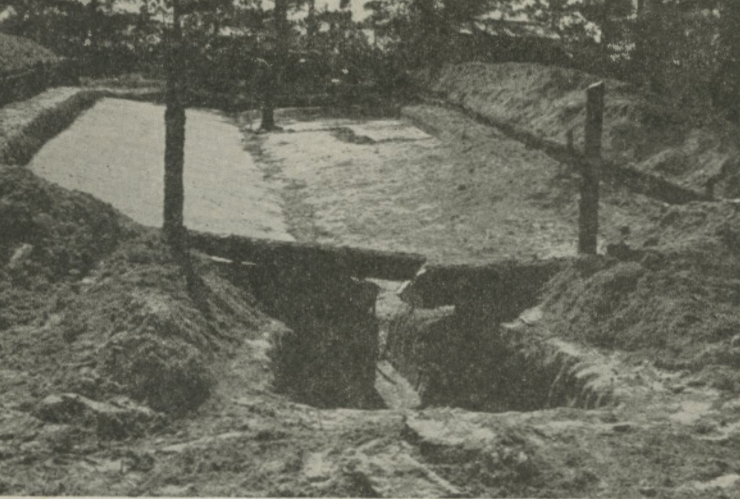
Firebreaks—Nearly 160 miles of firebreaks were plowed. In addition, 6 miles of railroad right-of-way were burned on both sides in cooperation with a railroad company.

General—Maintenance of a general nature was provided to telephone lines, power lines, buildings, and lakes and fish-rearing ponds. This latter included 7 lakes and 5 fish rearing pools.

## SAND HILLS STATE FOREST

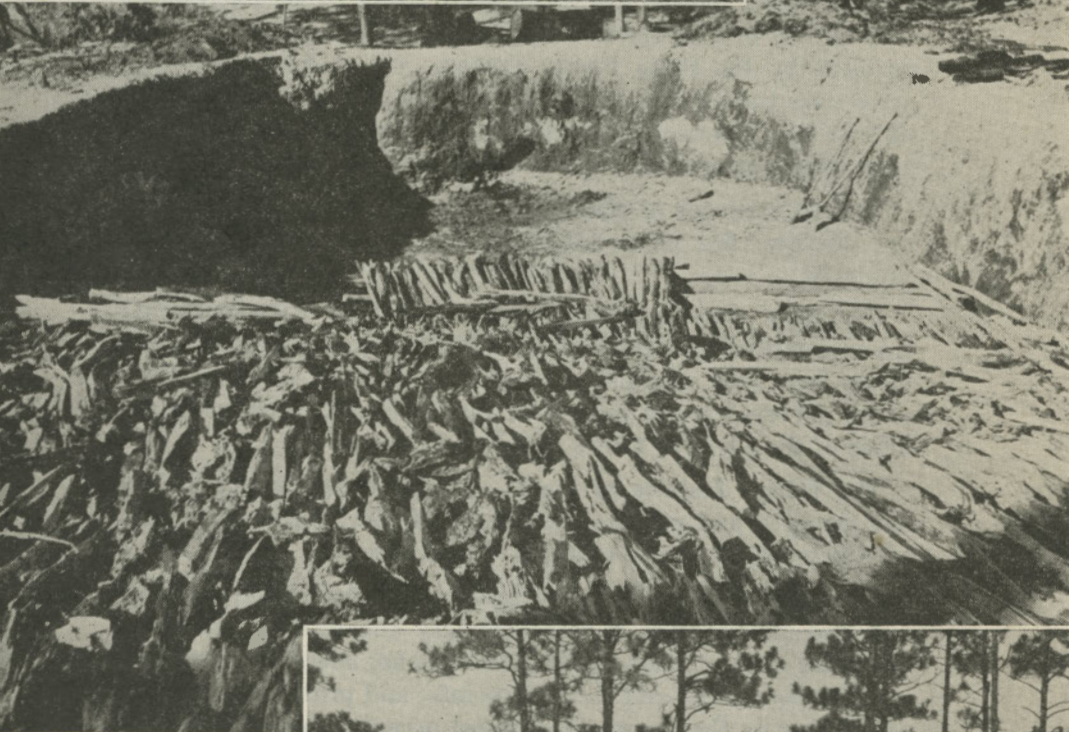
The Sand Hills State Forest is an area of approximately 90,000,000 lying predominantly in eastern Chesterfield County, although a portion of it is in adjoining Marlboro County. Activities on this forest during the past year were as follows:





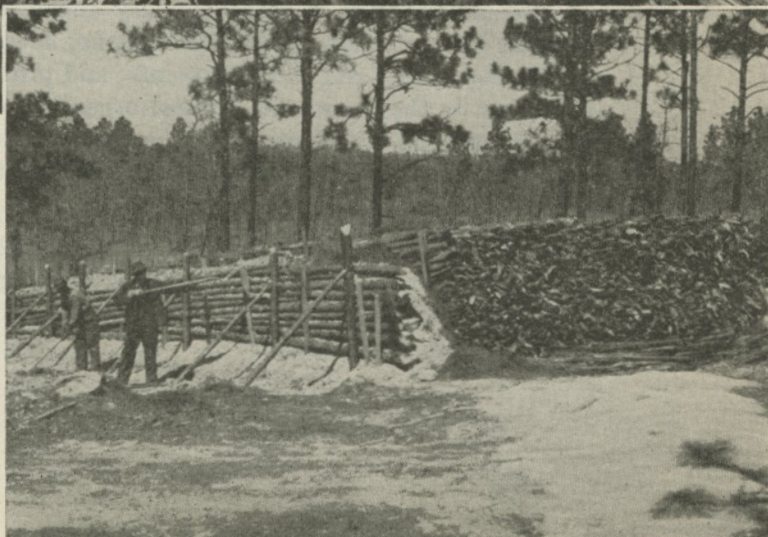
Preparing tar kiln for firing at Sand Hills State Forest.

LEFT—Tar will drain into collecting pool at bottom of picture.



ABOVE — Laying split "lightwood" from long-leaf stumps and tops.

RIGHT — Covering "lightwood" with dirt to prevent rapid burning.





The Aiken County Forest Law has been very effective. It enabled the county to serve notice on the former landowners that if taxes were not paid the County could and would take possession. A considerable amount of land too poor or too badly abused to justify its remaining in private ownership has thus passed over to county ownership. This has not been the only benefit, however, because back taxes were paid up on approximately 16,000 acres of land shortly after the law went into effect. This indicates that the law does encourage the payment of taxes.

Since 1938 a total of 280 tracts aggregating 20,855.5 acres have been turned over to the County Protective Association for management by the State Forest Service. Of this amount, 3,624 acres were turned over to the Association during the fiscal year of 1942-43. Tracts range in size from 1 acre to 2,400 acres, and are widely scattered throughout the county.

The management of these areas consists of boundary surveys, soil surveys, fire protection, reforestation, and sale of forest products.

Boundary surveys have been completed on fifty-four (54) tracts comprising a total of 8,741.6 acres, and concrete monuments have been established at all the property corners. Plats of all surveyed tracts have been prepared and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court of Aiken County.

The Edisto District of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service has surveyed and prepared soil maps of forty-three (43) tracts of Aiken Forest Lands, totalling 6,665.7 acres.

Fire protection work on the forest has included the construction and maintenance of both boundary and interior firebreaks, the latter mainly around young plantations; adequate posting of all tract boundaries and strategic points; and prompt suppression of all fires by the county fire control organization. During the past year 60 miles of firebreaks have been maintained on 13 tracts; also, 12 fires occurred and burned over a total of 851 acres.

Plantations have been established on approximately 1,473.5 acres of land. These involved the planting of 1,423,825 seedlings. During the past year a total of 110,650 seedlings were planted on 8 tracts involving an acreage of 110. A summary of reforestation practices is as follows:



Year	No. Tracts	Total Acres	Seedlings Planted			Total Planted
			Longleaf	Loblolly	Slash	
1938-39	4	220.4	81,975	50,100	58,200	190,275
1939-40	7	224.1	203,900	-----	-----	203,900
1940-41	18	654.0	21,000	32,000	601,000	654,000
1941-42	5	265.0	25,000	65,000	175,000	265,000
1942-43	8	110.6	30,550	15,000	65,000	110,650
Total	42	1,474.1	362,425	162,100	899,300	1,423,825

No forest products have been sold from the Aiken Forest as yet, but it is expected that both pulpwood and timber will be sold during the coming year.



PUBLIC RELATIONS



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Forestry is a subject that is of interest to every citizen of the nation, whether they are aware of it or not. The forests of this country are providing raw material for many industries and many activities. Timber ranks with copper, aluminum, and steel as an essential war material. In peacetime it is of equal importance in that it is necessary for the functioning of our normal, everyday life. From the morning newspaper to the school and college textbooks, from the homes in which we live to the fuel which we burn, from containers for food to the crating of farm implements—the forests of America furnish the necessary raw materials. For many industries and many activities their usefulness is unseen and unrecognized. Nevertheless, life in these United States could not continue as it has without the forests.

Because of this it is desirable that educational activities be conducted. It is desirable that the rank and file of the people be made aware of the usefulness of forests. It is desirable that the owners of the forests and farm woodlands be made aware of the value of their property, so that they will want to manage them to better advantage. Although the bulk of the forests and woodlands are in private ownership; nevertheless, the manner in which those woodlands are cared for is of interest to all. Thus it is that the educational activities of the State Forest Service are aimed at owner and non-owner alike. It is hoped that such activities will cause the general public to better appreciate the values involved, and to be more critical of poor cutting practices and of unwarranted forest fires. It is also hoped that such educational activities will instill in the owners a better sense of their responsibility, to the end that the forests will be protected and managed wisely.

Educational activities that were carried on during the past year are as follows:

### WARTIME FOREST FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

In conjunction with the U. S. Forest Service and the Clemson College Extension Service, a War-time Forest Fire Prevention Campaign for South Carolina was started October 1, 1942. This was part of a nation-wide program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and handled through the U. S. Forest



Girl Scouts assisted the Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign by making fag bags

Service. The national program began in the north and west at an earlier date, due to the difference in the fire season, but for the south as a whole the starting date was October 1st. The slogan for this campaign was "Careless Matches Aid the Axis", and much of the advertising material was worked up by the National Advertising Council.

In South Carolina the campaign was officially started by Governor Jefferies, who issued the following proclamation:



## PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the forests of South Carolina and of our Nation are of vital importance in supplying forest products essential to the War Effort, and the control and prevention of forest fires is now a first line defense job, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government is sponsoring a Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign and the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, had designated October 1, 1942, for the opening of this Campaign in the Southern States.

THEREFORE, I, R. M. Jefferies, as Governor of South Carolina, do hereby designate Thursday, October 1, 1942, as the official opening day of the Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Campaign in South Carolina and ask that the occasion be appropriately publicized in the press, on the radio, through the schools and by other organizations throughout the State, and

FURTHER, I do hereby designate October 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, as the official period for this continuing Campaign and urge the people of South Carolina to recognize their personal responsibility in eliminating forest fires which destroy forest products vital to our war efforts, endanger power lines and war industries, hamper flying and artillery training, and interfere with the protection of our coastal waters, thereby giving aid and comfort to our Nation's enemies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Executive Seal of South Carolina at the Capitol in Columbia, this 22nd day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Two.

/S/ R. M. JEFFERIES,  
Governor.

In addition, full use was made of radio, newspapers, posters, stuffers, bookmarks, and etc. Cooperation of local industries in sponsoring newspaper advertisements was freely given. Various Girl Scout groups made "Fag Bags", which in turn were distributed to sportsmen throughout the State. All in all, the advertising material that was furnished by the U. S. Forest Service provided an opportunity for reaching more people with a fire control message than was ever before possible.

## FORESTRY QUIZ CONTESTS

This was the fifth year that forestry quizz contests were conducted among the school children of South Carolina. As has been the custom, the contests were held in both white and colored

schools. The purpose of these contests is to instill in the school children an interest in forestry, so that as they become adults and take their place as citizens they will have some knowledge and appreciation of the part forests play in our everyday life.

The manner in which the contests are conducted is to have interested students selected in each school. These selections are made by the teachers on the basis of interest and scholarship. Contests are then conducted by the county rangers and wardens to determine the school winner. Once these have been established, a county contest is held at some central point in order to determine the county winner. Following this, the white county winners are assembled for the final contest to determine the district winners. These latter contests are held over the radio. In past years a State contest has been held, but this feature was eliminated this year due to travel restrictions.

A total of 805 contests, with an attendance of 86,576, were held this year in the 24 counties which have a county-wide forest protective association. The winners for the various districts were as follows:

District	Winner	School	County
Aiken	Porter Bull	Providence	Orangeburg
Camden	Paul Leitner	Jenkinsville	Fairfield
	Dargin Elliott	Pinewood	Sumter
Florence	Johnny Mercer	Andrews	Georgetown
Spartanburg	Glenn Parsons	Pickens Mill School	Pickens
Walterboro	Larry Westbury	Grover	Dorchester
	Jean Utsey	Harleyville	Dorchester

## VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE FORESTRY PROJECT

During the past fiscal year the vocational agriculture forestry projects were not as active as in other years. Reasons for this were many. Bus or auto travel to the projects was either very limited or not available. Many teachers were changed during the school year, and this seriously affected the continuity of thought and action in regard to the projects. In addition, most of the agricultural teachers were working under a heavy load of trying to encourage and increase the production of food products. Consequently, only a few of the schools were in a position to do any work with these projects. Added to the difficulties at the schools was the rapid turnover in district personnel within the State Forest Service.



All these factors added up to but few accomplishments. Seventeen schools in three of the districts carried on some work, but in only two of the districts was this sufficient to rate consideration for prizes. In both the Spartanburg and Walterboro Districts two schools each stood out above the others, and these four schools together with the teachers, were awarded equal cash prizes. The prize winners were:

District	School	Teacher	County
Spartanburg	Cleveland	G. M. Barnett	Oconee
Spartanburg	Dacusville	Floyd D. Freeman	Pickens
Walterboro	Berkeley	A. J. Smith	Berkeley
Walterboro	Walterboro	James Fishburne	Colleton

## CONSERVATION WEEK

Arbor Day in South Carolina is officially designated as the first Friday in December, and Conservation Week is the week in which Arbor Day occurs. Conservation Week for 1942 was officially proclaimed by Governor Jefferies as the week of November 29th—December 5th—in a statement which read as follows:

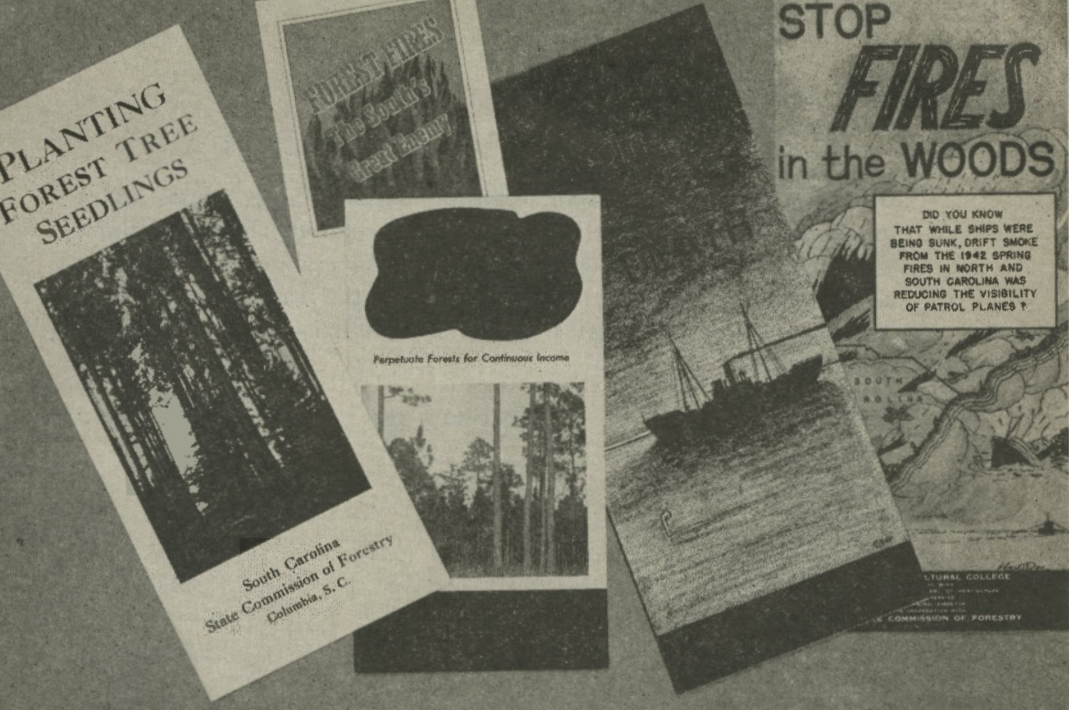
### PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the conservation of national resources has always been considered of vital importance to our State in times of peace; and,

WHEREAS, the conservation of natural resources is of far greater importance than ever before, now that we are engaged with the rest of the Nation in a mighty war for freedom; and

WHEREAS, the club women of South Carolina, in cooperation with schools, churches, civic organizations, governmental agencies, patriotic organizations, and others have sponsored CONSERVATION WEEK annually for the past several years and have devoted their activities during this week to programs and actions tending toward the conservation of our soil, forest, water, scenic, fish and wildlife resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, R. M. JEFFERIES, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby proclaim November 29th to December 5th inclusive as CONSERVATION WEEK, and do designate Friday, December 4th, as ARBOR DAY: and I further earnestly recommend that the citizens of our State take part in appropriate conservation programs and tree planting exercises, and that the schools set aside certain periods for the study and discussion of our existing natural resources, so that the need to con-



Circulars and leaflets prepared by the Commission of Forestry or by other agencies interested in forestry, are given widespread distribution

serve and increase these resources may become fully understood by all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Executive Seal of South Carolina at the Capitol in Columbia, this 20th day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-two A. D.

/S/ R. M. JEFFERIES,  
Governor.

It is the general policy of the State Commission of Forestry to conduct Conservation Week programs in each of the counties of the State. This work is carried on in cooperation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Garden Club of South Carolina, the Extension Service, the U. S. Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the County Protective Association, and other agencies or organizations interested in conservation of natural resources. During the year 207 groups participated in Conservation Week programs with a total attendance of 29,807.

## MOVING PICTURES

During the past year 197 showings of motion pictures were made to a combined audience of 21,225. Most of the motion pic-

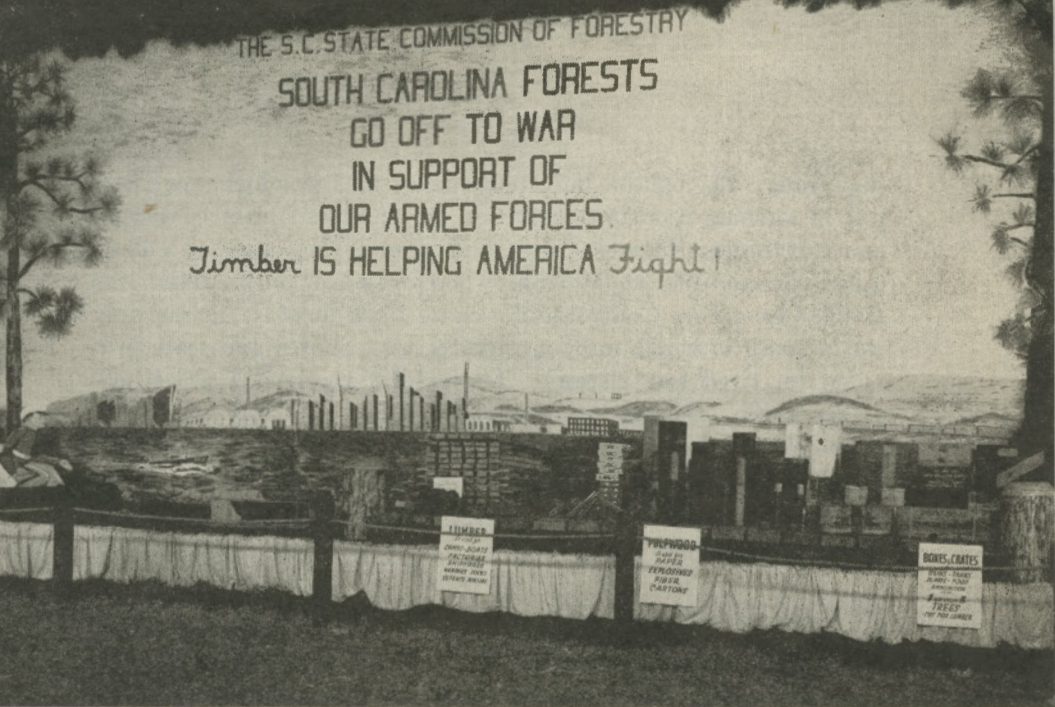


tures were shown to school children, both in high school and grammar school, and to both white and colored. Some of the showings, however, were to women's clubs or civic organizations, as well as to ranger-warden meetings in the various districts. The number of showings by districts, as well as the attendance, is listed below:

District	No. Showings	No. in Audience
Aiken .....	14	2,158
Camden .....	100	11,000
Florence .....	44	4,079
Spartanburg .....	31	3,747
Walterboro .....	8	241
	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 21,225

Films that were shown included a new technicolor film "Trees on the Warpath", which was purchased by the State Forest Service. This film depicted the vital role that trees are playing in the war. It was very interesting, the more so because some of the scenes were taken in South Carolina. Also, a film entitled "Trees For Tomorrow" was loaned to the Service by the Southern Pine Association, and received many favorable comments. In addition to the above, older films such as "Pineways to Profit", "Your American Tragedy", and "The Heritage We Guard" were shown.

During most of the year showings were made by the use of one projector that was routed around to the various districts. This did not prove entirely satisfactory because no district particularly desired it during the busy fire season, and they all wanted it at other times. To help alleviate the shortage of equipment, a second hand Bell-Howell machine was purchased at the close of the year and assigned to the Aiken District. Also, a brand new Victor machine was purchased at about the same time and assigned to the Florence District. With these additional projectors to add to the one already in operation, much better scheduling of pictures can be made. It is hoped that during the ensuing year two additional machines can be purchased for the other two districts. Once this has been done the effectiveness of the motion picture project will be greatly increased.



Center painting of forestry exhibit at State Fair

## TALKS AND RADIO

Talks were made by members of the district personnel to more than 12,000 people. These were made by district foresters, technicians, and district rangers at 141 separate meetings. In addition to the above, rangers and wardens made short talks at all the forestry quizz contests, and other short subjects were discussed at the various motion picture showings. To the above list must be added talks that were made by the Columbia office personnel.

Use of the radio was made in many instances. Practically all the radio facilities in South Carolina, as well as some stations in adjoining states, were used at one time or another. The most important usage that was made was to announce the opening of the War-time Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, and to conduct the district finals of the Forestry Quizz contests.

## EXHIBITS

The principle exhibit made during the past year was that at the annual State Fair. The theme of the exhibit was "Timber Goes Off to War", and this was well illustrated by a large 18x35 panoramic painting that served as a background. The painting was made by Ray Plumer, Acting Director of the State Parks at



that time. The exhibit depicted various uses to which wood was put in various war-time activities. A simulated dock contained many examples of boxes, crates, and ammunition cases, as well as other commodities made from wood or wood pulp. This was flanked by a Fire Control and a State Park display. To one side was a booth in which moving pictures were shown and seats provided for tired fair visitors. The exhibit received a great deal of favorable criticism by all who viewed it, and was one of the outstanding exhibits of the fair.

Throughout the State other exhibits were displayed at the county fairs given in Spartanburg, Dillon, Florence, York, and Lancaster counties.

## PUBLICATIONS, SIGNS, AND POSTERS

During the past year a total of at least 265,000 pieces of literature were distributed. These were in the form of fire prevention stamps, posters, leaflets, stuffers, circulars, and mimeographed material. Much of this was furnished by the U. S. Forest Service in conjunction with the Forest Fire Prevention Campaign. Other large amounts were secured from the National Lumber Manufacturers Association as well as from other organizations. Much came from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Also, much of it was prepared and purchased by the Commission of Forestry. This is especially true in regard to "Planting Forest Tree Seedlings", "Stop Fires in the Woods", "Stop Woods Fires", and "Conservation Week".

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration assisted this program by distributing 120,000 fire prevention stuffers to farmers throughout the State.



STATE PARKS



## STATE PARKS

June 30th, 1943, marked the close of the seventh fiscal year of operation of State Parks in South Carolina and the tenth year of their existence in this State.

The purpose of these Parks is to provide a maximum of recreational facilities at a minimum of cost. The use they have received has thoroughly justified their construction. During the fiscal year 1942-43, a total of 531,415 people visited the Parks in this State, availing themselves of the many opportunities afforded thereon. Of this number, twenty percent were men and women in the Armed Forces.

Other than providing pleasure and relaxation in the form of vacation cabins, swimming, boating, fishing, group camps, etc., the State Parks are being used frequently by soldiers for maneuvers and overnight bivouacs, thus contributing their share in the war effort.

The State Park system in South Carolina is comprised of the following State Parks and Waysides:

<i>State Parks</i>		
Name	Acreage	Location
1. Aiken	867	Aiken County
2. Barnwell	252	Barnwell County
3. Cheraw	7,562	Chesterfield County
4. Chester	523	Chester County
5. Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston County
6. Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester & Colleton Counties
7. Greenwood	1,114	Greenwood County
8. Hunting Island	5,000	Beaufort County
9. Kings Mountain	6,166	York & Cherokee Counties
10. Lee	2,839	Lee County
11. Myrtle Beach	320	Horry County
12. Oconee	1,165	Oconee County
13. Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville County
14. Poinsett	1,000	Sumter County
15. Sesqui-Centennial	1,500	Richland County
16. *Santee	2,364	Orangeburg County
17. Table Rock	2,860	Pickens County

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37,117

\*Land for this Park has been acquired and boundaries marked, but no development work has been done.



The Lodge at Table Rock, State Park, where meals are served during the summer months

### *Wayside Parks*

Name	Acres	Location
1. Aiken	35	Aiken County
2. Colleton	35	Colleton County
3. *Georgetown	30	Georgetown County
4. Greenville	63	Greenville County
5. Greenwood	30	Greenwood County
6. Kershaw	31	Kershaw County

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224

\*This Wayside falls in an area which has been taken over by the Federal Government for military purposes and, therefore, will be of no value for recreational purposes until the close of the war.

### IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

Swimming facilities are available on every State Park in South Carolina, except Greenwood and Chester, in degrees varying from the Atlantic Ocean at Myrtle Beach, Edisto Beach, and Hunting Island State Parks, to the Edisto River at Givhans



Ferry Park, and on to an artificial lake covering three hundred and sixty acres at Cheraw Park. Pleasure boats can be rented at all State Parks with the exception of Edisto Beach, Greenwood, Kings Mountain, Myrtle Beach, and Sesqui-Centennial. The rental rate is twenty-five cents for one hour, fifteen cents for the second hour, and one dollar for an entire day.

As explained in the preceding paragraph no swimming is available at Chester and Greenwood State Parks; this being brought about by the muddiness of the small lake at Chester and the Buzzard Roost lake on which Greenwood Park is situated. Due to this condition, it is natural to assume that no bathhouses or dressing rooms are provided. Hunting Island State Park at present has only small temporary dressing rooms for the accommodation of bathers, because work was discontinued upon the abandonment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, while the Park was still in the early stages of development. On all other Parks in the State, however, bathhouses have been constructed which are complete with dressing rooms, showers, and facilities for checking clothes and valuables. A charge of fifteen and twenty-five cents, for children and adults, respectively, is made for swimming, which charge also entitles the swimmers to the use of the bathhouse with all its accommodations. Bathing suits can be rented at these areas by children and adults for twenty-five and fifty cents.

Vacation cabins are to be found at Cheraw, Edisto Beach, Givhans Ferry, Myrtle Beach, Oconee, Poinsett, and Table Rock. These cabins are furnished with cooking utensils, china, sheets and blankets, and accommodate from four to six people, this depending, of course, upon the size of the cabin. Summer rates range from \$10.00 per week at Givhans Ferry to \$25.00 per week at Myrtle Beach. During the fall, winter, and spring, the rates are slightly lower, and at this time they may also be engaged for week-ends. The summer season runs from June 1st to September 1st.

There are one large and one small group camp each at Cheraw and Kings Mountain State Parks, accommodating a maximum of 120 and 90 people, respectively. These camps are used extensively by organized groups such as Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Church conferences, and underprivileged children sponsored by various civic clubs. Each camp is a complete unit within itself, having



Palmettos lining a beautiful beach at Hunting Island, State Park

its own swimming area, mess hall and kitchen, recreation hall, sleeping cabins, counselors' lodges, showers, and toilets. The camper needs only to bring with him his sheets, blankets, towels, and toilet articles. Heretofore, the Forestry Commission has purchased food supplies, prepared and served all meals to these groups, and has furnished necessary life guards, nurses, dieticians, cooks and cooks' helpers at a cost of \$6.00 per camper per week. However, at the beginning of the summer of 1943 it was found necessary to discontinue these services because of the difficulty of securing personnel and of the greater problem of procuring food supplies. This responsibility was assumed by the using organizations, and the rental fee was lowered to \$1.40 per person per week. Even under the existing conditions it appears that the camps will enjoy a fairly heavy use for the remainder of the 1943 season.



Picnic areas have been provided on all State Parks and Wayside Parks. These afford outdoor fireplaces, shelters, tables and benches, drinking fountains, and toilets. Barbecue pits are available on several State Parks such as Barnwell, Cheraw, Oconee, Paris Mountain, and Poinsett. No charge is made for the use of these facilities except in the case of picnic shelters and barbecue pits that are reserved ahead of the time of anticipated use.

Refreshment stands are available at all State Parks except Hunting Island and Greenwood. From these one may purchase such items as soft drinks, candy, cigarettes, etc. Meals can be secured in dining rooms at Oconee, Poinsett, and Table Rock State Parks at very reasonable rates. These dining rooms are leased by the Forestry Commission to private individuals and are operated on a percentage basis.

Recreational facilities, other than those aforementioned, include tennis courts, lodges, tent camps, trailer camps, nature study trails, amphitheatres, archery ranges, and other games such as ping-pong, badminton, volley ball, soft ball, clock golf, and horseshoes. It is gratifying to mention at this point that the General Assembly has appropriated \$5,000 for the construction of a combination lodge and dining room at Oconee State Park. This building will contribute materially toward rounding out the facilities at Oconee Park and it is hoped that work on the project can be initiated at an early date.

With the exception of Hunting Island State Park, all State Parks and Wayside Parks have dwellings for the Superintendents and caretakers. These dwellings are furnished free of rent, their use being considered a part of the Superintendents' and Caretakers' compensation. These buildings are equipped with running water, bathrooms, and lights, except for three Parks and one Wayside that are so far from any existing power lines that service at this time is not feasible. The Superintendents' homes were designed and constructed in keeping with the atmosphere of a State Park, yet the point of rusticity was not carried so far that comfort and usefulness were sacrificed.

## PARK USE

Day use facilities on the State Parks were used extensively by men and women in the Armed Forces during the past year. Principal among those most enjoyed were swimming, boating, and



The State Parks are ideal for fun and relaxation  
Scene at Sesquicentennial in Richland County

picnicking. It is interesting to note that 98,130 people in uniform visited our Parks in the course of the year, which figure represents 18 percent of the total Park attendance of 531,415 people. The majority of these users came to the Parks singly, in pairs, or small groups, but there were several instances where groups ranging in size from 100 to 300 people made all arrangements previously for picnicking and/or swimming, and came with a well planned program of entertainment for the afternoon or evening. In a few cases this was augmented by musical concerts by regimental bands. At Cheraw State Park and Paris Mountain State Park several swimming and diving exhibitions were put on by service men, some of whom were former champions.

Due to gasoline rationing and difficulty in traveling by bus or train, people found it necessary to choose vacation spots nearer their homes. As a result, our vacation cabins were used more extensively this year than ever before in their history. A total of 3,787 people spent either a week-end, a week, and in many cases two weeks, in our State Park vacation cabins during the past fiscal year. With the present restrictions on travel and the resulting increase in cabin use, now is a most opportune time to sell



the general public on the idea of State Parks and the many advantages they afford.

Use of the group camps at Cheraw and Kings Mountain State Parks dropped from 2,625 campers during the fiscal year 1941-42 to 1,970 during the past year. This decrease is accounted for by the difficulty in securing adequate transportation for large groups to and from the camps. In past seasons the Forestry Commission has operated these camps, furnished the necessary doctors or nurses, dieticians, life guards, cooks and cooks' helpers, and also purchased food supplies as well as prepared meals. At the beginning of the 1943 season, however, the camps were being run on a different basis. The camping organization now furnishes its own personnel and takes care of its feeding problem. It was found necessary to do this because of the difficulty of securing adequate personnel and because of the present system of food rationing. Even under these conditions it appears that the camps at Cheraw and Kings Mountain will enjoy a fairly heavy use during the remainder of the 1943 season.

At the present time it is permissible to fish on all State Parks except Barnwell, Paris Mountain, and Sesqui-Centennial. No charge is being made for fishing at Aiken, Chester, Edisto Beach, Givhans Ferry, Greenwood, Hunting Island, Kings Mountain, and Lee State Parks. A charge of 25c per day is made for this privilege at Poinsett and 50c is the fee at the remaining Parks. Issuance of fishing permits is handled by the Park Superintendents in all cases except at Table Rock and Cheraw, where the local game warden attends to this matter. The State Game and Fish Department also receives the revenue from these two latter Parks. At the beginning of the 1943 season the Forestry Commission adopted the policy of allowing a maximum of four cabin users to fish without any charge. A special permit is issued for this purpose. It is valid for one week and is not transferrable. Regardless of whether or not a charge is made for fishing on the State Parks, the fisherman must have the regular State fishing license.

Recreational areas for the Colored people have been laid out at Greenwood and Hunting Island State Parks. Unfortunately, both of these areas were in the early stages of development when C.C.C. was abandoned and, consequently, very little was actually constructed. However, after the war, it is planned to complete

these Parks along with several others, either through State or Federal aid. On Poinsett State Forest, in Sumter County, Mill Creek Group Camp has been completed and is being used extensively by the Colored people. This camp is similar to the ones at Kings Mountain and Cheraw State Parks. When the Parks at Greenwood and Hunting Island are completed, they will afford housing facilities for the Superintendent, swimming facilities, picnic grounds, play fields, and numerous other improvements.



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## DIVISION OF STATE FORESTRY EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943

	State and Federal	Counties and Private	Total
Protection (Critical Defense Areas—Federal) .....	\$103,779.56	.....	\$103,779.56
Protection (State and Federal) .....	160,623.02	\$100,635.87	261,258.89
Nursery .....	3,490.08	14,497.15	17,987.23
Other .....	54,002.87	.....	54,002.87
	<u>\$321,895.53</u>	<u>\$115,133.02</u>	<u>437,028.55</u>

## AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Balance June 30, 1942	Receipts Private	Reimbursement Federal Section 2	Section 4 and N-D	State Appropriation	Total
State Fund .....					\$125,100.00	\$125,100.00
Federal Fund .....	\$4,902.69	\$153,276.73	\$162,077.15	.....	.....	320,256.57
Revolving Fund .....	4,744.41	9,406.56	.....	\$3,198.00	.....	17,348.97
Funds Available During Year .....	\$9,647.10	\$162,683.29	\$162,077.15	\$3,198.00	\$125,100.00	\$462,705.54
Expenditures—State, Federal and Revolving Funds .....						437,028.55
						<u>\$25,676.99</u>
Balance on Hand July 1, 1943:						
State Fund .....						.....
Federal Fund .....						*\$22,825.17
Revolving Fund .....						2,851.82
						<u>\$25,676.99</u>

\*\$21,228.54 money put up by cooperators.

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943

## State Fund:

Balance on Hand as of July 1, 1942 .....	
State Appropriation .....	\$125,100.00
	<u>\$125,100.00</u>

## Federal Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1942 .....	\$4,902.69
Reimbursement, Clarke-McNary Law, Section 2 .....	70,604.00
Reimbursement, C-M Law, Critical Defense Areas .....	91,473.15
Dues Paid by Cooperators .....	101,802.81
Sale of Automobile .....	164.64
Plowing Fire Breaks .....	4,443.52
Marking and Tallying Timber .....	1,959.35
Aiken Forest .....	3,305.99
Poinsett State Forest .....	19,851.89
Sand Hills State Forest .....	21,003.43
Refunds, Bad Checks, Insurance Dividends, Other Items .....	745.10
	<u>\$320,256.57</u>

## Revolving Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1942 .....	\$4,744.41
Reimbursement C-M Law Section 4 and Norris-Doxey .....	3,198.00
Sale of Seedlings .....	9,210.95
Refunds, Bad Checks and Other Items .....	195.61
	<u>\$17,348.97</u>
	<u>\$462,705.54</u>

## Balance

State Fund .....	.....
Federal Fund .....	*\$22,825.17
Revolving Fund .....	2,851.82
	<u>\$25,676.99</u>

\*\$21,228.54 money put up by cooperators.

## DIVISION OF STATE PARKS—AVAILABLE FUNDS

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943

	State Appropriation	Income	Total
State Fund .....	\$48,000.00		\$48,000.00
Forests and Parks Fund .....		\$49,396.87	49,396.87
Funds Available during year .....	\$48,000.00	\$49,396.87	\$97,396.87
Expenditures .....			76,295.03
Balance .....			\$21,101.84
State Fund:			
Balance as of July 1, 1942 .....			
State Appropriation .....	\$48,000.00		
			\$48,000.00
Forests and Parks Fund:			
Balance as of July 1, 1942 .....		\$3,004.25	
Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouses .....		46,392.62	
			\$49,396.87
Total Receipts .....			\$97,396.87
Expenditures .....			76,295.03
			\$21,101.84
Balance:			
State Fund .....			
Forests and Parks Fund .....			\$21,101.84
			\$21,101.84

## RECAPITULATION

Funds Available:			
Division of Forestry .....	\$462,705.54		
Division of State Parks .....	97,396.87		
			\$560,102.41
Expenditures:			
Division of Forestry .....	\$437,028.55		
Division of State Parks .....	76,295.03		
			\$513,323.58
Balance—Grand Total .....			\$46,778.83

## EXPENDITURES ON NURSERY

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943

## HORACE L. TILGHMAN NURSERY, SUMTER, S. C.

Salaries .....	\$3,679.97
Wages .....	8,044.21
Special Payments .....	123.00
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	453.39
Travel .....	100.69
Telegraph and Telephone .....	83.35
Repairs .....	340.97
Water, Heat, Light and Power .....	346.10
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	539.44
Office Supplies .....	200.73
Agricultural Supplies .....	1,515.75
Other Supplies .....	8.40
Rents .....	245.20
Insurance .....	294.09
Office Equipment .....	23.63
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	170.32
Agricultural Equipment .....	1,084.91
Other Equipment .....	36.20
Refunds on Seedling Orders .....	201.00
Total Nursery Expenditures .....	\$17,556.35



## ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FOREST SERVICE

	PERSONAL SERVICE			CONTRACTUAL SERVICES							SUPPLIES							
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight, Express and Deliveries	Travel	Telegraph and Telephone	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat, Light and Power	Food	Fuel	Office	Laundry	Medical	Educational	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Clothing and
<b>DIVISION OF FORESTRY</b>																		
Columbia Office .....	\$24,882.60	\$83.88	\$309.90	\$99.51	\$2,947.51	\$898.07	\$93.15	\$59.45	.....	.....	.....	\$2,406.25	.....	.....	\$233.65	\$106.91	.....	.....
Aiken District .....	5,381.81	.....	.....	35.40	1,532.88	173.54	1.70	.....	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden District .....	5,644.25	.....	.....	64.86	2,137.33	121.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence District .....	4,068.04	.....	.....	35.00	1,575.77	140.13	12.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg District .....	5,377.31	.....	.....	4.22	1,839.43	177.03	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walterboro District .....	5,835.25	32.10	4.90	1.55	2,006.93	122.76	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Educational Project .....	.....	50.89	.....	1.39	.....	.....	34.75	132.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529.92	.....	.....	.....
Sumter Nursery .....	3,679.97	8,044.21	123.00	458.39	100.69	83.35	340.97	.....	346.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.73	599.44	\$1,515.75	.....
Aiken Forest Project .....	2,489.84	250.54	402.60	7.34	43.50	19.69	3.00	124.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.06	229.72	770.00	.....
Farm Forestry Project .....	249.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.46	.....	51.93	.....
Poinsett State Forest .....	4,945.08	8,617.03	5.15	330.10	120.92	56.57	746.46	35.00	310.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.53	.....	182.90	.....
Sand Hills State Forest .....	8,397.63	8,008.77	170.55	5.83	109.10	49.95	267.01	132.48	91.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.21	2,191.99	44.00	.....
Tractor Project .....	1,746.34	14.50	.....	2.09	.....	.....	1,792.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.07	996.65	.....	.....
Aiken County .....	5,995.65	2,469.62	1.35	18.89	12.00	168.31	195.40	30.70	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.35	66.25	.....	.....
Barnwell County .....	4,120.61	1,956.30	.....	.....	27.24	.78	16.40	4.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.96	56.25	.....	.....
Charleston County .....	5,418.38	2,148.67	.....	1.29	96.66	227.33	194.02	13.50	6.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.04	80.45	.....	.....
Chester County .....	4,380.84	992.00	101.08	.42	96.52	160.25	26.41	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.50	47.07	.....	.....
Colleton County .....	5,129.79	3,169.29	7.50	.89	12.90	141.84	336.79	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.73	84.15	.....	.....
Darlington County .....	3,396.01	1,508.00	.....	.....	28.82	111.10	204.32	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.65	36.67	.....	.....
Dillon County .....	3,779.81	1,149.66	2.42	.....	.....	111.41	85.31	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.08	40.31	3.60	.....
Dorchester County .....	3,682.58	2,318.45	22.80	1.29	13.68	109.83	221.71	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.25	70.45	45.74	.....
Fairfield County .....	4,782.13	2,038.50	101.07	.41	28.81	163.85	89.10	4.50	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.76	47.28	4.70	.....
Florence County .....	5,183.80	3,190.33	2.43	.....	93.11	188.36	28.36	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.20	87.36	3.15	.....
Georgetown County .....	4,422.54	3,242.00	2.43	.....	94.04	177.20	69.12	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.96	31.67	.....	.....
Greenville County .....	4,551.04	2,540.49	17.00	.....	15.00	227.03	89.01	34.30	12.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.27	52.17	.....	.....
Horry County .....	1,790.31	576.06	2.43	2.23	102.23	40.78	276.59	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.10	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw County .....	5,351.32	3,206.96	1.07	.41	55.13	106.21	199.64	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.20	44.82	6.00	.....
Lancaster County .....	4,303.53	1,430.00	1.07	3.18	143.60	176.64	62.31	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.26	46.25	.....	.....
Lee County .....	3,540.39	1,713.50	1.07	.41	72.06	161.59	110.63	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.46	41.01	.....	.....
Lexington County .....	4,467.22	2,069.43	.....	7.72	12.00	127.18	76.88	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.23	56.25	10.86	.....
Marion County .....	4,611.26	1,454.02	2.43	.....	114.41	129.06	126.75	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.08	38.41	.....	.....
Marlboro County .....	3,919.21	1,334.58	2.43	.....	46.49	132.36	3.32	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.53	53.37	.....	.....
Orangeburg County .....	6,502.74	2,603.30	.....	34.59	21.64	163.05	136.70	55.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.42	106.25	62.03	6.00
Pickens County .....	4,361.00	1,467.70	.....	6.00	24.21	224.55	82.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.28	38.96	1.24	.....
Richland County .....	4,317.50	4,302.41	1.07	.41	25.42	286.78	71.61	13.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.77	44.35	98.65	.....
Spartanburg County .....	4,038.55	1,981.40	.....	12.08	12.00	280.44	124.91	14.10	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.72	46.07	51.77	18.49
Sumter County .....	5,674.51	3,160.80	1.07	.41	71.36	161.35	246.61	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.17	47.49	.....	.....
Black River F.P.A. ....	.....	.....	28.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caesar's Head F.P.A. ....	.....	260.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estill F.P.A. ....	642.50	330.00	.....	.88	8.00	.75	53.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.05	5.00	.....	.....
First Clarendon F.P.A. ....	.....	.....	2.43	.....	5.00	.....	15.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.83	.....	.....	.....
Hardeeville F.P.A. ....	737.90	147.50	.....	.88	12.53	1.30	111.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.40	5.00	.....	.....
Jasper F.P.A. ....	917.33	362.14	.....	.88	8.00	3.70	67.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.65	10.00	3.95	.....
Meade-Wampee F.P.A. ....	591.91	401.25	.....	.....	26.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.32	.....	.....	.....
Aynor Tower Detection Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonneau Tower Detection Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook Tower Detection Unit .....	.....	196.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earle Tower Detection Unit .....	.....	197.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanes Tower Detection Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakley Detection Unit .....	30.00	330.00	.....	.88	.....	1.56	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	.....	.....	.....
Okeetee Detection Unit .....	.....	210.00	.....	2.38	.....	.....	123.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.74	.....	.....	.....
Scotia Detection Unit .....	40.00	410.00	.....	.88	.....	.80	32.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	.....	.....	.....
Cross-Summerville Detection Unit .....	115.00	1,235.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zion Detection Unit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maneuvers Area Emergency Fund .....	29,159.03	21,362.54	.....	173.47	1,683.07	226.05	1,272.81	70.00	.....	.....	.....	92.35	.....	.....	716.43	4,243.08	.....	.....
<b>Total (Division of Forestry) .....</b>	<b>\$215,642.47</b>	<b>\$102,567.87</b>	<b>\$1,318.05</b>	<b>\$1,316.56</b>	<b>\$15,376.49</b>	<b>\$5,858.91</b>	<b>\$8,300.14</b>	<b>\$867.83</b>	<b>\$939.71</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$5,791.81</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$2,765.31</b>	<b>\$10,763.12</b>	<b>\$2,543.14</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>DIVISION OF STATE PARKS</b>																		
Columbia Office—Parks .....	\$6,640.05	\$10.90	\$500.00	\$61.00	\$627.73	\$290.94	\$55.50	\$37.40	.....	.....	.....	\$414.21	\$82.52	.....	\$190.83	\$197.25	.....	.....
Park Operation and Development .....	23,694.73	8,805.67	84.80	129.07	505.33	621.39	3,216.54	.....	\$3,037.77	\$5,279.03	\$262.05	54.59	903.04	\$85.00	24.30	1,708.43	\$15.19	.....
<b>Total (Division of State Parks) ..</b>	<b>\$30,334.78</b>	<b>\$8,816.57</b>	<b>\$584.80</b>	<b>\$190.07</b>	<b>\$1,133.06</b>	<b>\$912.33</b>	<b>\$3,272.04</b>	<b>\$37.40</b>	<b>\$3,037.77</b>	<b>\$5,279.03</b>	<b>\$262.05</b>	<b>\$468.80</b>	<b>\$985.56</b>	<b>\$85.00</b>	<b>\$215.13</b>	<b>\$1,905.68</b>	<b>\$15.19</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>\$245,977.25</b>	<b>\$111,384.44</b>	<b>\$1,902.85</b>	<b>\$1,506.63</b>	<b>\$16,509.55</b>	<b>\$6,771.24</b>	<b>\$11,572.18</b>	<b>\$905.23</b>	<b>\$3,977.48</b>	<b>\$5,279.03</b>	<b>\$262.05</b>	<b>\$6,260.61</b>	<b>\$985.56</b>	<b>\$85.00</b>	<b>\$2,980.44</b>	<b>\$12,668.80</b>	<b>\$2,558.33</b>	<b>.....</b>



	Agricultural	Clothing and Dry Goods	Other Supplies	Merchandise	Fire Protection	Fixed Charges and Contributions		Contingencies	Office	Medical	Household	EQUIPMENT							Lands and Structures		TOTALS	
						Rents	Insurance					Bathhouse	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other Equipment	Fire Protection	Lands	Buildings			
06.91			\$23.45		\$12.59	\$53.25	\$231.12	\$60.29	\$469.98				\$23.16		\$671.20	\$30.70					\$33,696.62	
			88.02			124.00			4.40				78.55			14.67	\$69.79				7,653.09	
			93.87			3.00			54.55				23.00				.25				8,326.19	
			47.54		23.91	228.75			36.54				65.00								6,580.77	
			53.23			6.00			8.50							26.91	46.78				7,794.92	
			71.31			286.00			124.34				10.00								8,744.39	
															224.59						995.24	
99.44	\$1,515.75		8.40			245.20	294.09	201.00	23.63				170.32	\$1,084.91		36.20					17,556.35	
29.72	770.00		9.30			120.00	9.59						155.92				71.02				4,737.37	
51.93			1.00			160.75							23.06				.98				515.59	
57.71	182.90		517.00			4.90	256.75						1,489.86	324.00		244.44					20,299.10	
51.99	44.00		214.95		21.01		258.03						793.99			182.85	157.75			\$110.80	21,284.29	
56.65			6.88				98.25						739.03	4.68	13.94	50.75					5,475.58	
			130.28		70.17	98.25									2.00		144.50		48.00		9,594.72	
			46.56		19.43												35.15				6,344.18	
			143.54		50.62			300.00					4.33	1.77	12.73	11.14	293.13				9,072.86	
			74.00		32.37	3.00	14.86						787.95		3.25	.60	10.23				6,790.85	
			151.08		58.80	3.00			1.00				3.55	16.59	10.96	11.14	350.57				9,559.07	
			63.00		14.40		9.59						215.65		2.00	8.75	260.70				5,943.66	
3.60			48.49		49.39	2.40	9.59						325.99		2.00	1.50	153.33				5,849.19	
45.74			97.09		45.70		30.81						3.55	9.58	15.46	14.58	296.66		45.00		7,109.71	
4.70			64.00		46.81	23.48			2.50				3.57		3.25	1.80	12.10				7,476.82	
3.15			58.25		30.48	3.75			12.50				3.25		2.00		173.05				9,161.38	
			36.03		84.80									1.80	2.00	1.50	127.61				8,372.60	
			72.21		91.57		9.59		12.00				156.10		6.00	2.80	251.07				8,243.87	
	6.00		11.30		68.70	.75			1.50				1,044.72				1,399.21				5,374.91	
			87.20		59.94	3.00							4.82		3.25	119.11	16.45				9,315.03	
			63.00		53.97	1.80							3.57		7.25	1.55	27.81				6,377.79	
10.86			34.66		34.73								3.57		1.25	6.95	76.82				5,853.60	
			67.88		45.01	1.80	9.59	2.09					26.15		4.00	32.26	173.39		253.41		7,520.85	
			50.37		25.14	3.00	30.81	10.00					27.31	10.00	2.00	27.37	308.17		35.00		7,090.34	
32.03	6.00		52.06		27.44	2.25	9.59	2.09					102.24		2.00		632.99				6,396.95	
1.24			296.09		59.61	4.00	30.31						47.15		6.00	134.54	361.02		106.71		10,859.25	
38.65			108.41		255.46	3.75			12.25				5.00		10.00	30.60	574.25		40.61		7,356.27	
51.77	18.49		119.81		58.88		9.59						56.12		7.50	2.40	36.73		58.48		12,550.48	
			105.07		89.11	6.00	9.59		5.00				117.69		10.00	31.12	626.52		327.99		8,027.12	
			76.52		52.13	3.00							3.57		3.25	1.80	33.69		120.00		9,726.63	
																					28.80	
																	82.52				342.52	
			25.00		13.85				1.00				2.55	.59		1.90	69.12				1,170.65	
																					33.16	
			25.65		14.97								2.54	.59	2.73	10.50	99.00				1,187.83	
3.95			.80		26.62								2.54		4.73	12.17	202.19				1,636.66	
			18.70		3.60												67.14		39.14		1,189.56	
																					10.70	
																					57.25	
																					216.59	
																					262.96	
			.75		6.14			66.24					1.54	1.25		.89	38.16				148.85	
			6.64		6.14								1.54			.89	56.04				424.11	
			25.00		10.41				1.00				1.54	.59		6.92	69.74				412.62	
																	42.54				608.96	
																					1,392.54	
43.08			1,551.14		747.84	160.00	434.27		20.00				15,955.37			1,274.99	13,605.86		1,523.86		94,272.16	
63.12	\$2,549.14		\$4,945.53		\$2,311.74	\$1,555.08	\$1,756.02	\$631.71	\$800.69				\$22,485.36	\$1,456.35	\$1,035.34	\$2,337.27	\$21,053.05			\$2,709.00	\$437,023.55	
97.25			\$31.10						\$154.96				\$122.22			\$52.52					\$9,469.13	
98.43	\$15.19	\$148.78	320.89	\$9,178.79		\$116.50	\$508.65	\$65.00	7.50		\$563.95	\$22.78	2,118.65	\$246.94		\$401.15			\$2,922.65	\$1,452.54	66,825.90	
95.68	\$15.19	\$148.78	\$351.99	\$9,178.79		\$116.50	\$508.65	\$65.00	\$162.46		\$563.95	\$22.78	\$2,240.87	\$246.94		\$376.72	\$401.15			\$2,922.65	\$1,452.54	\$76,295.03
98.80	\$2,558.33	\$148.78	\$5,197.52	\$9,178.79	\$2,311.74	\$1,671.58	\$2,264.67	\$696.71	\$963.15		\$563.95	\$22.78	\$24,726.23	\$1,703.29	\$1,412.06	\$2,738.42	\$21,053.05		\$2,922.65	\$4,161.54	\$513,323.58	



TABLE 1—S. C. NATIONAL FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION

Sumter National Forest	
Enoree Division:	
Chester County .....	11,777
Fairfield County .....	12,363
Laurens County .....	20,265
Newberry County .....	54,908
Union County .....	53,727
Total Enoree Division .....	153,040
Long Cane Division:	
Abbeville County .....	20,976
Edgefield County .....	28,366
Greenwood County .....	10,387
McCormick County .....	47,460
Saluda County .....	4,244
Total Long Cane Division .....	111,433
General Pickens Division:	
Oconee .....	54,535
Total General Pickens Division .....	54,535
Total Sumter National Forest .....	319,008
Francis Marion National Forest	
Berkeley County .....	185,837
Charleston County .....	58,475
Total Francis Marion National Forest .....	244,312
Total S. C. National Forests .....	563,320





TABLE 3—EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS—FISCAL YEAR 1942-43

	Rangers and Wardens											Towermen	
	Visits to Sawmills	Brush Burn- ing Inspec- tions	Notices Posted	Literature Distributed	People Interviewed	Talks at Schools	Forestry Picture Shows	News Releases	Educational Co-tests	Fire Law Prosecutions	Fire Law Convictions	Number of Visitors	Literature Distributed
Aiken County .....	7	192	132	731	1,957	51	....	3	45	5	5	973	....
Barnwell County .....	37	263	10	....	2,419	73	....	6	20	2	2	4,078	....
Charleston County .....	5	2	68	10	431	26	2	23	50	3	3	31	....
Chester County .....	87	22	288	1,008	2,120	78	14	19	31	14	14	1,097	....
Colleton County .....	50	57	173	9	413	....	4	....	33	13	13	725	....
Darlington County .....	23	73	72	1,339	271	65	14	14	24	15	15	1,428	....
Dillon County .....	34	189	669	1,025	1,053	62	9	11	24	7	6	826	31
Dorchester County .....	6	44	115	2,232	625	48	2	8	21	15	14	234	....
Fairfield County .....	31	27	15	53	695	....	12	12	29	12	12	1,165	....
Florence County .....	57	200	813	2,053	2,277	118	1	9	92	28	26	293	....
Georgetown County .....	3	45	317	2,067	737	11	....	9	20	19	19	582	16
Greenville County .....	....	203	2,783	82	580	35	7	31	35	16	14	6,394	....
Horry County .....	13	43	174	88	663	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....
Kershaw County .....	15	72	394	1,695	711	95	18	15	35	21	20	377	....
Lancaster County .....	8	71	110	3,306	2,060	93	10	28	29	11	11	785	....
Lee County .....	2	2	210	1,718	2,028	85	19	16	24	22	17	2,420	....
Lexington County .....	39	64	231	404	2,240	45	....	40	40	8	8	798	129
Marion County .....	3	103	186	50	1,310	54	10	6	35	23	19	254	151
Marlboro County .....	20	382	116	1,428	2,834	66	10	16	48	12	12	....	....
Orangeburg County .....	2	58	334	571	52	101	....	10	67	27	25	1,273	....
Pickens County .....	15	101	489	7,558	1,691	115	18	19	21	6	6	630	....
Richland County .....	5	120	37	1,113	3,155	67	5	14	31	12	11	4,908	....
Spartanburg County .....	70	176	941	5,618	1,790	71	7	35	24	8	8	236	....
Sumter County .....	45	446	187	1,160	986	115	22	31	29	24	24	1,020	....
Estill Association .....	5	71	36	150	157	....	....	....	3	2	2	35	....
Hardeeville Association .....	....	3	30	100	172	....	....	....	1	....	....	83	....
Jasper Association .....	8	1	16	100	40	2	....	....	2	....	....	386	39
6 Detection Units .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	570	....
Meade Wampee Association ..	2	....	....	....	206	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals .....	592	3,030	8,946	35,668	33,673	1,476	184	375	813	325	306	31,946	366

TABLE 4.—FIRE BREAKS CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED WITH STATE OWNED EQUIPMENT 1942-43

County	Number Landowners Cooperating	Tractor Miles Plowed		Total Tractor Miles
		Maintenance	Construction	
Aiken .....	18	132.8	2.5	135.3
Beaufort .....	1	125.2	12.0	137.2
Chesterfield .....	2	126.1	44.9	171.0
Colleton .....	16	291.7	93.3	385.0
Darlington .....	8	41.3	....	41.3
Dillon .....	29	59.1	14.4	73.5
Dorchester .....	3	251.7	14.6	266.3
Florence .....	7	75.7	18.0	93.7
Georgetown .....	10	188.6	....	188.6
Hampton .....	1	83.9	....	83.9
Horry .....	1	4.0	....	4.0
Jasper .....	9	115.0	....	115.0
Marion .....	11	10.2	78.7	88.9
Marlboro .....	8	126.9	32.3	159.2
Richland .....	1	5.1	1.5	6.6
Sumter .....	1	4.7	....	4.7
Williamsburg .....	4	233.5	14.1	247.6
Totals .....	130	1,875.5	326.3	2,201.8



TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS—JULY 1, 1942-JUNE 30, 1943  
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Month	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
July .....	18	.39	91.1	5.1
August .....	40	.88	369.2	9.2
September .....	51	1.12	371.3	7.3
October .....	163	3.58	6,099.5	37.4
November .....	720	15.80	57,917.1	80.4
December .....	187	4.10	4,788.2	25.6
January .....	494	10.84	17,213.3	34.8
February .....	1,289	28.28	97,561.3	75.7
March .....	486	10.66	10,238.0	21.1
April .....	834	18.30	37,645.9	45.1
May .....	202	4.43	4,720.3	23.4
June .....	74	1.62	1,359.9	18.4
Total .....	4,558	100.00	238,375.1	52.3

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSES—FISCAL YEAR 1942-43

	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken County .....	1	60.0	13	864.0	11	2,131.0	97	5,034.2	32	5,678.5	15	2,965.0	6	1,050.1	3	66.0	12	6,680.0	190	24,528.8
Barnwell County .....	..	..	19	464.3	7	94.0	114	2,242.8	14	120.4	2	46.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	2,967.5
Charleston County .....	..	..	17	252.5	8	2,544.0	52	2,733.2	41	1,775.5	67	3,331.9	2	1,175.0	2	21.0	46	15,553.5	235	27,386.6
Chester County .....	..	..	14	89.2	2	63.0	20	158.2	20	315.0	1	25.0	1	2.1	7	22.0	..	..	65	673.5
Colleton County .....	1	59.0	30	798.4	4	1,991.0	45	991.0	55	3,043.2	140	5,867.2	7	528.0	14	661.1	87	5,065.8	333	19,004.7
Darlington County .....	1	.1	15	253.2	..	..	68	1,076.7	39	721.0	..	..	1	1.5	3	19.2	4	42.0	131	2,113.7
Dillon County .....	1	4.0	19	71.5	2	40.1	37	1,173.2	48	981.8	54	5,279.0	..	..	6	44.0	3	9.5	170	7,603.1
Dorchester .....	..	..	4	92.0	3	55.1	94	6,022.1	22	620.3	32	16,896.1	6	1,807.0	1	60.0	38	974.3	200	26,526.9
Fairfield .....	..	..	37	235.3	7	43.0	41	662.2	14	196.2	10	193.8	7	77.5	6	58.8	..	..	122	1,446.8
Florence .....	..	..	29	834.4	14	982.3	120	3,375.0	67	2,078.1	85	3,015.7	6	1,016.2	5	28.1	17	574.5	343	11,904.3
Georgetown .....	1	16.0	9	383.3	3	365.3	64	3,263.8	24	2,170.9	115	8,050.4	2	90.1	8	651.7	2	654.7	228	15,646.2
Greenville County .....	..	..	5	23.6	5	16.6	41	160.6	33	151.3	39	452.7	1	9.0	9	124.5	..	..	133	838.3
Horry .....	..	..	1	297.6	3	84.0	5	195.5	21	781.2	6	243.3	1	11.8	4	222.6	6	158.4	47	1,931.4
Kershaw County .....	1	10.0	15	221.8	4	44.8	63	652.8	17	458.6	20	519.0	2	33.0	2	26.0	1	10.0	125	1,976.0
Lancaster County .....	4	10.3	4	10.5	8	127.3	17	89.7	18	287.6	6	196.7	1	21.0	3	34.2	..	..	61	777.2
Lee County .....	..	..	2	14.3	4	27.6	36	653.6	27	412.2	3	10.1	2	129.5	9	186.4	..	..	83	1,442.1
Lexington County .....	3	36.0	17	314.6	8	230.3	45	1,798.3	40	2,330.8	5	138.4	4	903.1	16	164.7	1	5.0	139	5,921.2
Marion County .....	..	0.1	25	3,881.1	9	1,819.6	57	2,390.1	41	957.4	34	3,271.6	3	33.1	10	263.5	22	1,243.5	202	13,860.0
Marlboro County .....	2	2.2	13	1,235.0	7	157.9	63	2,066.6	21	704.6	19	2,006.1	2	138.8	12	1,232.4	20	838.4	159	8,382.0
Orangeburg County .....	..	..	13	274.7	9	729.7	132	4,857.2	34	1,164.4	150	10,736.9	5	90.7	20	783.2	6	1,110.5	369	19,747.3
Pickens County .....	..	..	4	15.3	..	..	13	97.3	19	108.8	13	57.4	1	2.3	3	83.0	..	..	53	362.0
Richland County .....	..	..	32	596.7	11	308.7	271	7,592.7	44	1,449.3	41	1,477.6	2	84.8	13	899.6	..	..	414	12,509.4
Spartanburg County .....	..	..	11	41.1	..	..	49	257.4	50	183.3	18	510.9	..	..	4	9.5	..	..	132	1,002.2
Sumter County .....	..	..	19	245.9	18	398.9	91	1,673.4	43	933.3	47	2,553.1	4	176.0	19	172.9	1	37.0	242	6,190.5
Estill Association .....	..	..	1	15.0	2	29.0	1	1.0	5	7.1	2	810.0	2	203.0	6	255.0	2	275.0	21	1,595.1
Hardeeville Association .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200.0	2	375.0	..	..	2	1,062.0	1	4.0	3	550.0	9	2,191.0
Jasper Association .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	600.0	10	1,740.1	4	499.0	5	2,960.0	..	..	5	3,792.0	25	9,591.1
Meade-Wampee Association .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	162.0	2	33.0	1	1.2	..	..	1	31.0	2	26.2	11	253.4
Sand Hills St. For. ....	2	13.0	7	791.1	..	..	10	87.8	8	2,382.0	38	4,871.4	1	305.0	5	37.0	1	2.5	72	8,489.8
Cheraw Recreational Area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5.7	..	..	33	1,386.4	..	..	1	.3	..	..	38	1,392.4
Total .....	18	210.7	375	12,316.4	149	12,282.2	1,657	50,274.1	811	32,106.8	1,000	75,511.9	76	11,908.5	193	6,161.7	279	37,602.8	4,558	233,375.1



TABLE 7.—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY FIRE CLASS—FISCAL YEAR 1942-43—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

	Class A Under 0-4 Ac.		Class B 5-10 Ac.		Class C 11-100 Ac.		Class D 101-500 Ac.		Class E Over 500 Ac.		Total Number	Percent of Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Aiken County .....	2	0.70	90	3.80	69	4.64	20	6.31	9	9.09	190	4.17
Barnwell County .....	1	0.35	83	3.50	70	4.71	2	.63	....	....	156	3.42
Charleston County .....	1	0.35	112	4.73	83	5.58	23	7.26	16	16.17	235	5.15
Chester County .....	4	1.40	48	2.03	13	.88	....	....	....	....	65	1.43
Colleton County .....	30	10.52	165	6.96	144	9.68	40	12.62	4	4.04	383	8.40
Darlington County .....	11	3.86	79	3.33	39	2.62	2	.63	....	....	131	2.87
Dillon County .....	31	10.88	91	3.84	33	2.22	11	3.47	4	4.04	170	3.73
Dorchester County .....	10	3.51	81	3.42	76	5.11	10	3.15	23	23.23	200	4.39
Fairfield County .....	7	2.46	83	3.50	31	2.09	1	0.32	....	....	122	2.68
Florence County .....	40	14.06	155	6.54	121	8.14	23	7.26	4	4.04	343	7.53
Georgetown .....	29	10.18	86	3.63	75	5.04	31	9.78	7	7.07	228	5.00
Greenville County .....	15	5.26	96	4.05	22	1.43	....	....	....	....	133	2.92
Horry County .....	3	1.05	15	.63	24	1.61	5	1.58	....	....	47	1.03
Kershaw County .....	4	1.40	79	3.33	39	2.62	3	0.95	....	....	125	2.74
Lancaster County .....	4	1.40	38	1.60	18	1.21	1	0.32	....	....	61	1.34
Lee County .....	4	1.40	51	2.15	24	1.61	4	1.26	....	....	83	1.82
Lexington County .....	6	2.11	85	3.59	38	2.56	7	2.21	3	3.03	139	3.05
Marion County .....	15	5.26	105	4.43	58	3.90	17	5.36	7	7.07	202	4.43
Marlboro County .....	8	2.81	68	2.87	58	3.90	24	7.57	1	1.01	159	3.49
Orangeburg County .....	3	1.05	142	5.99	182	12.24	37	11.67	5	5.05	369	8.10
Pickens County .....	3	1.05	42	1.77	8	0.54	....	....	....	....	53	1.16
Richland County .....	34	11.93	235	9.92	124	8.34	16	5.05	5	5.05	414	9.08
Spartanburg County .....	6	2.11	109	4.60	16	1.08	1	0.32	....	....	132	2.90
Sumter County .....	4	1.40	151	6.37	78	5.25	8	2.52	1	1.01	242	5.31
Estill Association .....	1	0.35	12	.51	5	0.34	2	0.63	1	1.01	21	.46
Hardeeville Association .....	....	....	2	.08	3	0.20	3	0.95	1	1.01	9	.20
Jasper Association .....	1	0.35	4	.17	6	0.40	11	3.47	3	3.03	25	.55
Meade-Wampee Association .....	....	....	4	.17	6	0.40	1	0.32	....	....	11	.24
Sand Hills State Forest .....	3	1.05	37	1.56	17	1.14	10	3.16	5	5.05	72	1.58
Cheraw Recreational Area .....	5	1.75	22	.93	7	0.47	4	1.26	....	....	38	.83
Totals .....	285	100.00	2,370	100.00	1,487	100.00	317	100.00	99	100.00	4,558	100.00

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS—FISCAL YEAR 1942-43 (IN TENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

Unit	July, 1942		Aug., 1942		Sept., 1942		Oct., 1942		Nov., 1942		Dec., 1942		Jan., 1943		Feb., 1943		Mar., 1943		Apr., 1943		May, 1943		June, 1943	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken County .....	..	....	6	154.1	7	128.1	9	199.5	26	1,028.5	1	4.0	17	355.0	41	13,464.0	30	859.5	39	8,139.1	11	183.0	3	14.0
Barnwell County .....	1	2.0	3	24.5	3	13.2	3	4.7	31	446.3	7	42.7	10	95.5	40	793.7	25	581.0	29	915.7	4	43.2	..	....
Charleston County .....	..	....	1	2.0	1	5.0	2	2.0	40	6,494.0	17	120.0	36	1,527.0	98	17,383.0	15	322.1	17	1,016.5	5	97.0	3	418.0
Chester County .....	1	2.1	..	....	4	10.2	2	5.0	6	14.0	1	1.5	5	11.2	12	110.5	8	32.4	21	469.6	2	4.0	2	13.0
Colleton County .....	..	....	2	7.4	5	28.0	20	634.1	73	5,209.2	14	1,121.5	35	861.2	165	9,950.3	32	1,003.0	23	578.0	8	183.0	6	329.0
Darlington County .....	1	4.9	2	5.0	1	0.1	3	11.0	29	225.7	3	17.0	9	663.0	35	443.3	14	197.6	19	341.4	9	162.1	6	42.6
Dillon County .....	..	....	..	....	1	14.7	10	30.4	28	3,791.1	13	331.3	24	505.4	56	2,624.1	14	70.8	15	146.2	6	79.1	3	10.0
Dorchester County .....	1	3.0	..	....	2	15.0	16	1,635.0	56	6,150.2	26	660.5	18	424.4	50	17,207.8	22	317.0	8	112.0	..	....	1	2.0
Estill Association .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	1.0	4	220.0	4	6.1	..	....	8	1,336.0	..	....	1	1.0	3	31.0	..	....
Fairfield County .....	3	22.0	2	13.5	1	2.0	2	5.5	15	90.3	..	....	13	76.5	21	261.6	12	215.0	35	567.7	12	177.5	6	35.2
Florence County .....	1	10.0	6	7.8	4	2.7	14	185.2	69	4,967.2	13	754.0	60	1,802.3	84	2,536.0	25	390.7	52	1,159.4	11	74.6	4	14.4
Georgetown County .....	1	0.1	..	....	1	3.5	4	23.6	17	1,200.5	14	501.3	40	4,256.0	82	6,778.2	24	569.2	32	2,110.0	10	169.6	3	34.2
Greenville County .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	12	135.7	4	3.2	7	16.3	21	64.8	8	56.0	71	635.3	9	24.0	1	3.0
Hardeeville Assn. ....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	2	375.0	3	550.0	..	....	2	7.0	1	1,059.0	1	200.0
Horry County .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	9	128.6	28	1,473.9	7	293.1	3	35.8	..	....
Jasper Assn. ....	..	....	..	....	..	....	6	5,690.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	..	....	10	2,378.1	1	3.0	7	1,500.0	..	....	..	....
Kershaw County .....	1	.5	1	1.0	1	2.0	4	14.3	10	51.9	3	22.1	8	54.9	25	342.0	20	195.0	36	1,176.0	13	113.8	3	2.5
Lancaster County .....	..	....	1	4.4	1	0.1	..	....	2	2.6	2	2.8	5	45.5	13	102.9	10	148.6	22	305.9	5	164.4	..	....
Lee County .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	15	641.0	4	32.2	19	138.4	23	475.0	8	53.5	12	77.6	1	20.0	1	5.0
Lexington County .....	4	31.1	4	4.0	8	17.7	6	27.5	18	865.1	3	3.9	4	194.0	30	3,424.4	19	464.8	31	1,665.7	11	221.0	1	2.0
Marion County .....	..	....	3	84.5	2	18.8	7	40.8	48	9,221.7	3	79.6	21	619.3	33	3,103.0	27	1,399.6	36	1,054.1	15	313.8	7	14.8
Marlboro County .....	1	2.1	..	....	..	....	1	60.0	25	1,943.8	6	240.3	22	1,056.4	42	2,326.1	21	658.0	31	1,260.8	9	825.4	1	19.1
Meade-Wampee Assn. ....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	5	167.6	4	48.0	2	37.8	..	....	..	....	..	....
Orangeburg County .....	..	....	1	3.2	3	102.0	38	2,801.1	66	4,075.8	8	145.9	44	1,965.9	117	5,917.3	38	896.1	47	3,668.0	5	154.0	2	20.0
Pickens County .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	10	90.2	..	....	..	....	4	71.6	4	45.8	29	132.2	6	22.2	..	....
Richland County .....	2	13.2	4	39.8	4	7.8	12	391.5	56	2,752.5	22	444.8	46	360.9	127	2,966.8	48	667.2	75	4,698.7	12	105.6	6	60.8
Spartanburg County .....	..	....	..	....	1	.1	2	2.1	9	33.6	..	....	6	9.5	30	101.8	13	66.9	56	737.7	13	47.9	2	2.6
Sumter County .....	1	.1	2	5.0	..	....	4	22.0	41	2,512.3	9	183.8	19	564.7	77	1,959.5	26	228.8	49	594.4	11	113.0	3	6.9
Sand Hills State Forest ..	..	....	2	13.0	..	....	1	2.0	2	7.2	1	3.0	12	998.4	27	3,834.2	8	409.0	..	3,104.0	3	34.0	5	85.0
Cheraw Rec. Area .....	..	....	..	....	1	.3	2	1.2	6	56.7	8	46.7	7	69.0	11	997.5	3	221.0	..	....	..	....	..	....
Totals .....	18	91.1	40	369.2	51	371.3	163	6,099.5	720	57,917.1	187	4,788.2	494	17,213.3	1,289	97,561.3	486	10,238.0	834	37,645.9	202	44,720.3	74	1,359.9



TABLE 9.—CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE—FISCAL YEAR 1942-43  
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Cause	Number of Fires	Percent Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Smokers .....	1,657	36.4	50,274.1	30.340
Debris Burning .....	811	17.8	32,106.8	39.589
Incendiary .....	1,000	21.9	75,511.9	75.511
Unknown .....	279	6.1	37,602.8	134.777
Railroads .....	375	8.2	12,316.4	32.843
Campers .....	149	3.3	12,282.2	82.430
Miscellaneous .....	193	4.2	6,161.7	31.925
Lumbering .....	76	1.7	11,908.5	156.690
Lightning .....	18	.4	210.7	11.705
Totals .....	4,558	100.0	238,375.1	52.3

TABLE 10.—CAUSES OF FIRES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD  
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Causes	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	Average Total
Smokers .....	33.7	35.8	37.5	36.5	36.4	36.0
Debris Burning .....	18.7	18.8	18.2	20.3	17.8	18.8
Incendiary .....	21.0	23.2	21.7	19.9	21.9	21.5
Unknown .....	9.4	4.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.6
Railroads .....	3.3	5.5	4.9	6.0	8.2	5.6
Campers .....	3.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.3	4.0
Miscellaneous .....	8.9	6.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	5.5
Lumbering .....	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lightning .....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3